The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 7. MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 6, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,203.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.

SEE PRICES:

Men's Mackinaw Hats, formerly $1 to $2, for 50c to $1.50.

Manilas, formerly $2.25 to $2.75, for $1.75 to $2.25.

Mackinaw Sailor Hats, for children, formerly $1 to $1.50, for 65c to $1.15.

Boys' Hats, formerly 50c to $1, for 25c to 50c.

Spangler & Wade,

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 26 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; Aug., 74¼@74⅝c; Sept., 76¼@76½c; Oct., 78@78⅜c.
CORN—Lower; Aug., 43¼@43⅜c; Sept., 44¼@44⅜c; Oct., 45⅛@45⅜c.
OATS—Higher; Aug., 27¼@27⅝c; Sept., 28⅝@28¾c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower; Aug., $9.70@9.72½; Sept., $9.75@9.80; Oct., $9.85@9.90. Lard—Lower; Aug., $6.90@6.90; Sept., 6.92½@6.95; Oct., $6.65@6.70.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:
Choice Shipping Cattle..... $4 50@4 90
Good Shipping Steers..... 4.10@4 45
Medium steers..... 3.75@4.00
HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $4.35@5.00 for light; 4.70@5.20 for heavy.
WOOL—Active and prices better.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 20@23c; Medium, tub, 28@31c; Fine, unwashed, 19@23c; Medium, unwashed, 25@26c; Coarse, unwashed, 23@25c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 29@30c; Medium, washed, 30@32c; Coarse, washed, 28@29c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 17@22c; Medium, unwashed, 22@25c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@25c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 August, 85@85½c; Sept., 85 85⅞c; October, 87@87⅝c. CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 49@49⅝c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; Aug., 74⅜c; Sept. 76⅜c. CORN—Firm at 43⅜c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 27½c. RYE—Dull; 54c for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, Aug., 76@76c; Sept., 77@77⅝c. CORN—Higher; 40@40c August; 41@41¼c Sept. OATS—26⅝c Aug. RYE—Quiet; 51c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $10.25. Lard—$6.50.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and August 83¼@83⅜c; Sept., 83 83⅛. CORN—Quiet; Aug., 48@48¼c; Sept. 48⅜@49¼c. OATS—Western White, 41@43c; Mixed do., 38@40c.

MASSILLON.

WOOL—The clip of this county is about all bought up but what there is left is taken by buyers at 30@32c.

Wheat, per bushel	73 to 75
Oats	29 to 31
Corn	35
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	8
Eggs, per doz	10
Chickens per lb	5
Butter	12
Potatoes	35

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

TILDEN DEAD.

Death Ensued with Unexpected Suddenness—His Physicians and Niece Present.

A Sketch of the Dead Statesman's Life and His Political Career.

The Mexican Outrages—Texas Is Ready for War—An Explanation of the Cutting Case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4. 9:30 a. m.—Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Greystone this morning at 8:45 o'clock. There were present with him Drs. Charles E. Simonds and Samuel Swift and his niece, Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected, and was caused by failure of the heart following an acute attack of diarrhea and nausea.

As soon as the news of Mr. Tilden's death was received in Yonkers there was a good deal of excitement. Instantly the flags of the city buildings and newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast and expressions of regret were heard on all sides at the death of the eminent statesman. It is said he had not been feeling well for some days.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born on Feb. 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. His father and his grandfather were farmers, but Samuel was sent to Yale College in 1833. He stayed there only a short time, entering the University of New York, from which he graduated. Tilden was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice in New York city, but he left the law business to become an editor in 1844, when he took charge of the *Morning News*, a daily paper established to advocate Polk's election to the presidency.

In 1845 Mr. Tilden was elected to the New York assembly, and a year later was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. He ran for the attorney-generalship of the state in 1855 as a democrat, but was defeated, and returned to the practice of law. His brilliant legal talents placed him in the front rank of the New York bar, and he accumulated a large fortune. He became chairman of the democratic state committee in 1866, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. Later, when the Tweed and other rings were formed in New York city, Mr. Tilden gave all his time and his rare talents and energy to breaking up their corrupt practices, which he ultimately succeeded, with the assistance of other public-minded men, in doing. It was to him more, perhaps, than to any one else that the arrest and conviction of Boss Tweed and the enforced flight of his pals were due. The people recognized this fact, for in 1872 they elected Mr. Tilden again to the assembly, where he was conspicuous on the side of reform. In 1874 he ran for governor and was easily elected, obtaining a plurality of 50,317 votes over John A. Dix and Myron H. Clark, candidates respectively of republicans and prohibitionists.

In June, 1876, when the democratic presidential convention met at St. Louis, the name most prominently put forward for its consideration was that of Samuel J. Tilden. On the first ballot he received 403½ of the 713 votes, on the second 535, out of a total of 738, and then his nomination was made unanimous. Tilden received a popular majority over his republican opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, but the latter was finally given the office by the electoral commission.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 2.—The democratic congressional convention has passed resolutions calling on the president to demand of Mexico the release of Cutting and the punishment of the murderers of Arresures, and full satisfaction and indemnity to be paid his family.

The Arresures outrage has produced intense excitement throughout Texas, and Gov. Ireland's telegram to Secretary Bayard saying that Texas would take the matter up if the United States did not is universally indorsed, and it is the general sentiment that unless the federal government takes prompt and vigorous action to resent the indignity, Texas ought to, and will call Mexico to an account for her treatment of American citizens.

The Cutting case has never been fully given, and is substantially as follows: A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, publishes a weekly paper at Paso del Norte, Mexico, in which he printed some bad stories about E. Medina, a Mexican business rival. Medina had Cutting arrested for defamation of character, and the latter settled the case by signing a "reconciliation," which was published in the following issue of his paper. On the same day the El Paso *Herald*, published just across the river in Texas, contained a letter from Cutting, in which he charged Medina with cowardice in having brought the suit, and reiterated his previous charges. The court at Paso del Norte immediately had Cutting arrested and lodged in jail, holding that he was guilty of contempt of court in writing the letter to the El Paso *Herald* after previously retracting the charges against Medina in court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—About 11,000 members of the Grand Army paraded in the streets of the city yesterday, and 350,000 people were in the streets to witness it. The eastern banners were heartily cheered, especially the New York bullet-shot flags. The Veteran zouaves of Elizabeth have been presented with a handsome banner. The carriage in which Gen. Sherman was seated was attacked by six handsomely dressed young ladies, who pelted the general with roses.

As soon as the parade was over a rush was made for the restaurants, bakeries, and street stands, and they were soon cleaned out. Several cases of women fainting from hunger and fatigue are reported.

In the evening a reception was tendered to the National encampment, the Army of the Potomac, Loyal legion, Women's Relief corps, and kindred societies. Mayor Bartlett welcomed the visitors and Commander Burdette replied.

GENERAL NEWS.

The school census of Chicago, just completed, indicates a population of 750,000.

The cotton crop of western India is expected to be the heaviest ever known.

The earnings at Sing Sing prison for July were $5,000 in excess of the expenditures.

A hop-grower at Minden, New York, sold his entire crop of last year at 40 cents per pound.

The public debt decreased during July $9,049,104. The total, less the available cash, is $1,460,293,604.

By a vote of 209 to 6 the house passed a bill to prevent aliens from acquiring title to real estate in the territories.

Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, of Alabama, has been nominated commissioner of education by the president.

An Egyptian officer who has arrived at Cairo from the Soudan reports the destruction of Khartoum by the rebels.

In Adams county, Indiana, wheat is thrashing out eighteen bushels to the acre—one-third above the usual average.

Silver sold in New York Tuesday at 91¼ cents per ounce, reducing the standard dollar to a valuation of 69 cents.

The Illinois Central road is making contracts at Freeport for bridge material for a line thence to Madison, Wisconsin.

Detroit bases on its new city directory a claim to not less than 220,000 population, or an increase of 12,000 over last year.

Five children, named Hauck and Gillette, were drowned while bathing in the Des Moines river near Keosauqua, Iowa.

Five hundred miners at Du Bois, Pennsylvania, after a strike of twenty weeks, have decided to accept the wages offered them.

Work has commenced on the Ohio railway of ninety-two miles, linking Akron with Tiffin, in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. P. B. Smith, manager of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company at Fargo, estimates Dakota's wheat yield for this year at 16,000,000 bushels.

Through the influence of Prince Bismarck, a German firm is said to have obtained an eight-year monopoly of supplying rails for Japanese roads.

Reports of yellow fever at New Orleans caused a break of 35 cents in pork on the Chicago board of trade, as also a considerable decline in lard and ribs.

The mail pouch recently stolen between New York and Pittsburg contained seventy-one registered packages, nearly all of them from foreign countries.

The citizens of Seymour, Indiana, lynched Leander Moody, on Thursday night, for an assault on a young girl. He was a well-known desperado, a native of Oakland Illinois.

It is believed that the Pennsylvania company is furnishing $8,000,000 to build the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado road with steel rails, rock ballast, and iron bridges.

One hundred carpenters employed in a shop at Port Chester, New York, went on a picnic, in violation of orders. On their return they found the business indefinitely suspended.

There is some excitement at Parsons, Kansas, in regard to petitions for the release of the convicted railway strikers, whose unpaid fines and costs amount to nearly $700 each.

Natural gas wells have been discovered at Dundas and Appleton, Wis. The well at Dundas was accidentally set on fire when discovered and three workmen were badly burned.

The brick-layers of Cincinnati have struck against the employment of non-union hod-carriers, and work has been suspended on every building on which such carriers have been working.

There was a light fall of snow at Rome, New York, Tuesday. The signal-service observer on Mount Washington reports the ground covered to the depth of one and a half inches.

Twelve thousand men at the Hampton mines, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., have struck against a reduction of pay from 71 to 60 cents per ton for mining. Similar troubles at other mines are feared.

During Friday night the Baptist church at St. Clair, Pennsylvania, was utterly wrecked by dynamite. The affair doubtless grew out of a temperance crusade by the Law and Order society.

Recent rains in the southwest have stopped the panic prevailing among cattle-raisers. Seven hundred beeves were purchased at the Chicago yards Wednesday to ship back to prairie farms.

The Paramore narrow-gauge track, leading from Cairo into Texas, is being widened for seven hundred miles, and it is probable that close relations will be established with the Illinois Central.

Thomas B. Scott, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Wisconsin, now residing at Merrill, lies at the point of death. He was one of the founders of the republican party, and for ten years was a State senator.

The citizens of Georgia will in October vote upon a constitutional amendment to supply artificial limbs to confederate soldiers and make suitable provision for such men as were permanently injured in the field.

The republican caucus of both houses of the California legislature nominated A. P. Williams, a prominent merchant of San Francisco and chairman of the republican state central committee, for United States senator.

De Lesseps expresses confidence in the completion of the canal by June, 1889, within the cost estimated by the congress in 1879, and says that he believes there will be little difficulty in securing the necessary funds.

President Cleveland has signed the oleomargarine bill, mainly on the ground that the product can bear taxation if it has the merit claimed by its manufacturers, and if it depends upon fraud it should be suppressed.

Public printer Rounds sent his peremptory resignation to the president Thursday afternoon, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. Indications favor the selection of ex-Congressman Rogers, of Buffalo.

Peter A. Rattigan, editor of the *Herald* at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, was horsewhipped by a dozen members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union whom he had treated in an objectionable way in his newspaper.

Individual merit, rather than rank, caused the selection of Commander C. F. Goodrich to take charge of the torpedo station at Newport. His report on British naval and military operations in Egypt is of permanent value.

The reserve of the New York banks decreased $1,891,475 last week, but the amount above legal requirements is $12,839,150. The clearings of the Chicago banks were $45,106,893, one-fifth larger than for the same period last year.

The bondsmen of Almon B. Thompson, the defaulting cashier of St. Louis, paid $50,000 to the receiver to compromise all claims, with the consent of the court, and were given the bogus collateral containing the evidence of his guilt.

Lieutenant Roxie, the husband of Vinnie Ream, who was last year ordered to river and harbor work in Alabama, is endeavoring to be sent back to duty on the Washington aqueduct by charging that his plans are not carried out by his successors.

The senate refused to confirm the nomination of W. C. Matthews, an Albany colored man, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. A lively fight is in progress over the nomination of Captain Beecher to be collector of customs at Port Townsend.

The first proof of the new $10 silver certificate is now in the hands of Treasurer Jordan. It bears a vignette, portrait of Vice-President Hendricks. The $1 certificate will have a copy of the Stuart portrait of Martha Washington, never heretofore used on any of the federal securities.

The four men arraigned in Chicago for having in their possession stamps stolen from the postoffice at Minneapolis are David Shanahan, supervisor of the South town; Thomas Finucane, a wealthy saloon-keeper and politician; Noyes L. Thompson, employed at the county infirmary, and Frank Wicks, of the telephone-exchange. The two latter went to jail in default of bail.

In the anarchist trial at Chicago, Tuesday, Dr. James D. Taylor testified for the defense that he was on the edge of the sidewalk at the haymarket meeting before the speaking commenced, and remained there until bullets began to fly. He saw the bomb thrown, but did not see a member of the retreating crowd fire a shot, the police alone emptying their revolvers.

A Topeka, Kan., dispatch, Friday, says: A heavy rain commenced here to-day and is still falling. This is the first rainfall in this section since the beginning of the drought, five weeks ago. Copious rains have fallen in all parts of the State except the eastern tier of the counties. Reliable reports indicate that the effect of the long drought has been to reduce the corn crop of the State generally from one-third to one-half.

Franz Liszt, the musical composer, one of the greatest pianists the world has ever known, expired at Bayreuth about midnight on Friday, in his seventy-fifth year. His daughter (Mrs. Cosima, Richard Wagner's widow) and his physicians were with him at the last. He died in his daughter's arms after twelve hours of great suffering. The funeral took place at Bayreuth Tuesday.

The train of ten coaches bearing the Iowa, Michigan, and New Jersey delegations to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, Senator Logan, and Gov. Alger of Michigan, collided with an engine at Echo, Utah., Friday, wrecking both engines. No one was hurt except one of the firemen, who was slightly bruised. Engineer Downey stood at his post and reversed his engine. The passengers all escaped with a slight jar. Gov. Alger was on the engine at the time of the accident.

Both houses of the California legislature met at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and immediately proceeded to elect a United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller, and which, since his death, has been filled by Senator George Hearst, appointed by Gov. Stoneman. A. P. Williams, who was nominated at the republican caucus a few hours before, was nominated and received a majority of votes in both houses. The democrats nominated Senator Hearst. The vote of both houses stood: Williams 70, Hearst 24.

The Knights of Labor Convention held last week at Bath, Me., adopted resolutions demanding the enactment of a ten-hour law similar to those now existing in some States; a law compelling the weekly payment of wages; a law to prohibit the employment in shops and factories of children under fifteen years of age, and requiring them to attend school throughout the regular terms; and the repeal of the law providing the Trustee process. They also ask for the levying of taxes by means of sworn statements as to valuations. The Maine Knights will put the questions set forth in their resolutions to candidates for the Legislature and probably vote accordingly.

The strike in the coal mines at Grape Creek, Ill., has cost the strikers $60,000 and has ruined the business of the village. Most of the single men among the strikers have gone away and only 200 married ones and their families remain. These may hold out till cold weather. The company will not re-employ them, and claims to have 100 men in the mines. From five to fifteen negroes arrive every other day and several go away, but there is a satisfactory gain. The strikers made from $12 to $20 per week at 70 cents a ton, and the imported negroes work by the day at from $1.25 to $2.25. Only one mine was running up to Monday, when another one started up.

All work upon buildings in Detroit has been suspended. The master masons and contractors have discharged their brick-layers and workmen, the delivery of building materials is at a standstill, and the brick-makers have quit work. The trouble was begun two months ago by the discharge of a workman by Knapp & Avery, stone-cutters and contractors. The Stone-Cutters' Union ordered a strike upon every building using stone from this firm, the most extensive in its line in the State. The order extended to stone bought, worked, and delivered before the trouble began. The Brick-Layers' Union made common cause with the Stone-Cutters' Union. About twenty-five hundred men are now idle, with the prospect of an increase in the number.

The members of the labor unions of New York City are indignant over what they claim to be the unjust treatment by the judges of the courts of their brother members when they apply to be naturalized. Several Germans appeared before Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas and asked to be made citizens. One of them was a brewer who had been discharged from the employ of George Ehret. The judge understood that the man had been discharged because he was a boycotter, and therefore refused to naturalize him. Judge Bookstaver said that he should refuse to naturalize any person held on the charge of boycotting. The fact that a man was guilty of boycotting was prima-facie evidence that he would not obey the laws of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

JULY 28.—The fortifications bill was considered by the senate to-day. As it came from the house the bill appropriated $620,000, to which the senate adds $6,010,000, in accordance with the recommendations of the ordnance and gun-foundry boards regarding the manufacture of heavy guns.

An amendment appropriating $200,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to provide additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance at the Washington navy yard was adopted.

The bill was then reported to the senate, the various amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The conference committee on the river and harbor bill reported that they were unable to agree.

A long discussion ensued as to the right of the house to instruct its conferrees, as it did yesterday in ordering them to insist on striking out the Hennepin canal, the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ship canals, and the Mississippi and Potomac river clauses, but finally a resolution was adopted that the senate insist on its amendments, including those mentioned in the house resolution, and agree to the conference asked for.

JULY 29.—The chairman of the senate to-day presented the proclamation of the governor of Utah, relative to the violation of the marriage law in that territory. Committee on territories.

Mr. Hoar asked to report from the committee on the library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators (the presiding officer to be one) to consider, formulate, and report at the next session of congress a plan for properly celebrating at the capital of the republic the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the constitution and the 400th anniversary (in 1892) of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus—two historical events fraught with great patriotic interests.

Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Conger reported back from the committee on commerce the house bill, with amendments, to authorize the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad company and the Illinois Central to construct a bridge across the Ohio river at Cairo. Calendar.

The treasury surplus resolution was discussed at great length by Senators Sherman, Allison, and others.

Senator Beck, from the committee on finance, reported favorably the house bill providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars may be removed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue. The bill also repeals section 3,171 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that there shall be one or more inspectors of tobacco in each collection district.

After agreeing to a conference on the Northern Pacific land-forfeiture bill the senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

JULY 30.—In the senate discussion of the surplus resolution to-day, Senator Teller said the government had a right to pay either silver or gold for its bonds. He wanted to keep the two metals on an equality because it would be as disastrous to destroy gold as to destroy silver. He did not believe, under the house resolution, that the government need pay out one dollar in silver.

Senator Vance supported the house resolution. He said the question was simply whether the government should pay its debts from the money in hand. It was not a question of want of confidence in the administration. He was prepared to support the administration in all things, but not at the expense of his honest convictions of duty. In other words, he desired to be an honest man, as well as a Democrat.

An amendment, offered by Senator Edmunds, providing that the president instead of the secretary of the treasury should have the power to suspend the further call was agreed to.

Senator Sewell moved as an amendment the bill for the receipt of trade dollars at their par value, which was agreed to, and the joint resolution was then passed—yeas 42, nays 20.

The joint resolution as passed provides that whenever the surplus in the treasury, including the amount held for the redemption of United States notes, shall exceed $100,000,000 it shall be used at the rate of $40,000,000 a month to pay the interest-bearing bonds. It gives the president power to suspend these payments in cases of emergency and reserves a working fund of $20,000,000. It makes the trade dollar redeemable for its face value at any time within six months from the passage of the act.

JULY 31.—In the senate Mr. Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported back a house bill to declare a forfeiture of the lands of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad company. Calendar.

The conference committee on the surplus resolution was announced as Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, and Beck.

On motion of Mr. Enstice the senate took up the house bill to amend the laws as to the mode of packing and selling cut tobacco. He addressed the senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Aldrich moved its recommittal to the committee on finance, as it was charged that the bill would open the door to great frauds.

Mr. Palmer presented remonstrances of large tobacco houses in Detroit against it.

Mr. Beck favored its recommittal so that the committee might give hearings next session to representatives of the trade. The bill was recommitted.

The senate then went into secret session, and when the doors reopened the senate adjourned.

AUG. 2.—The chair to-day presented to the senate the resolution offered by Mr. Evarts on Saturday last requesting the president to open correspondence with foreign powers on the subject of silver.

Mr. Evarts advocated the resolution, but did not define his position upon the silver question. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

The senate then took up the house bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits; amended it by making the time when it goes into effect "the second Monday succeeding the month in which this act is approved," and by extending the act of March 3, 1877, relating to fruit brandy, to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, passed it, and asked a conference.

The senate then took up the bill reported from the finance committee to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars, and snuff (providing for their exportation to foreign countries without payment of taxes under rules and regulations of the treasury department). It was passed.

A senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin was passed.

Another conference was ordered on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

After a long executive session the senate adjourned.

AUG. 3.—The senate conferrees on the river and harbor bill reported an agreement and after discussion the conference report was agreed to.

The changes made in the bill, comparing the measure as reported by the conferrees

[Continued on Page 3.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"SELF OR BEARER."

By WALTER BESANT.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GRAVE OF HONOR

Let this chapter be printed within a deep black border. Let it be in mourning. Let it be illustrated with all the emblems which can be gathered together of disgrace and dishonor. The Valley of Tophet, with its baleful fires, may furnish a frontispiece—there may be funereal cypress, henbane, deadly nightshade, and the poisonous flowers of marsh and ditch may adorn the corners of its pages. There should be a drawing of Adam turned out of Paradise, with portraits of all the most celebrated renegades, turncoats and traitors, and the most eminent sneaks in history. For a man may do many things wicked and base and yet find forgiveness; he may drag his name in the dust, and trample on his self-respect, and give a rein to his passion, and yet be welcomed back into the world of honorable men. But the thing which Dick Murridge did was one which can never be forgiven him in this world save by the girl to whom he did this wrong. And she, I think, has forgiven him already.

He did it on the Tuesday morning, two days before his week expired. He spent the whole of Monday in putting his case upon paper in the form of a report. On Tuesday he went into town before his father, and on his arrival followed him into the inner office with a roll of paper in his hand.

"I think, sir," he said, "that I have done all I can in this matter. I have put down on paper what I have to tell you—for your private information."

"Do you mean that you have found the thief and forger?"

"I think I have."

"Think! I want you to be sure. And what do you mean by talking of my private information? If you've got the man, I'll soon show you how private I will keep the information."

"If you will read these papers——"

"Afterward. Tell me who did it."

"Well, then. It was—none other—than—your private clerk—Norah Cronan."

Dick looked his father steadily in the face, speaking slowly and deliberately.

"I don't believe it!"

Mr. Murridge sprang to his feet and banged the table with his fist.

"Read these papers, then."

"Dick, I don't believe it! The thing is impossible! Where are your proofs?"

"Read these papers."

"Norah Cronan! It cannot be!"

Dick smiled, as one who is on a rock of certainty and can afford to smile.

"What have you always told me, sir! Never trust anybody. Every man is for himself. Every man has his price. Everybody thinks of nothing but himself. Very well, then, remember these maxims before you say that anything is impossible. If you will read these papers you will find——"

"Read the paper yourself. Let me know all that you can prove. Read the paper yourself. Quick!"

He threw himself into a chair and waited with angry light in his eye.

Everything happens in the way we least expect. Dick had made up his mind that he would lay the paper upon the table with solemnity suitable to the occasion, and then retire, leaving the document to produce its natural effect. He further calculated that, after reading the paper, his father would most likely send for him and enjoin him to say nothing more about the matter. That, at least, was what he hoped. But he had not expected to be asked to read the paper aloud, and he naturally hesitated. He had committed to writing an enormous lie, or rather a chain and series of lies—all strong, massive, well-connected, forming together a tale which, for cowardice and meanness, never had an equal since the days when men first learned to tell lies, swop yarns, invent excuses and pass on the blame. Certainly it would never have a superior. To write such a thing, however, was one thing; to read it calmly and coldly was another.

When Dick had once made up his mind that escape was only possible by one method, he gave his whole thought and devoted the greatest possible pains to make the narrative complete in all its parts, and impregnable at every point. He wrote and re-wrote every single sentence half a dozen times; he read it over and over again; he examined the document critically; he put himself in the place of a hostile and suspicious critic; he even read it aloud, which is the very best way possible of testing the strength of such a document, whether from the credible and the probable, or from the plausible and persuasive, or from the purely literary point of view. He was not greatly skilled, as may be supposed, in fiction considered as a fine art, which is, perhaps, the reason why he was quite satisfied in his own mind with his statement, looked at from any point of view.

"Read it," his father repeated. "Let me hear what you have found. If it is true——"

He stopped, because he knew not what he should do if it were true.

The young man hesitated no longer. With perfectly steady eyes, which met his father's fearlessly and frankly, and with brazen front, and with clear, unhesitating voice, he read the thing he had made up.

"Before I begin this statement"—the words formed part of the narrative—"I wish to explain that nothing but your express command that I should investigate the case for you would have induced me to write down what I know about it. You will consider it as, in part, a confession."

Mr. Murridge looked up sharply and suspiciously.

"Yes, as you will presently see," Dick repeated, answering that glance, "a confession. When the duty of taking up and investigating this case was laid upon me, my lips, which would otherwise have remained shut, as a point of honor, were opened. If I did not obey your command to the fullest extent, innocent persons might be suspected and even be punished. I have, therefore, resolved upon telling you all that I know, whatever happens. And since I must write down the truth, I pray that no further action may be taken in the case, and that this most deplorable business may be forgotten and dropped, never to be mentioned again."

"What the devil do you mean by that?" his father cried. "The business forgotten! The matter allowed to drop! Do I look like the man to forget such a thing? No further action, indeed! Wait, you shall see what further action I shall take!"

Dick did not stop to press this petition for mercy.

"It is now four weeks," he continued, reading from the paper, "since I had the misfortune—it was a great misfortune to me, and I am very sorry that it happened—to observe, quite accidentally, a certain suspicious circumstance which took place in your own office. This circumstance caused me the greatest uneasiness and suspicion at the time, and has filled me with anxiety ever since. Of course, as you will immediately understand, directly you spoke to me last week my suspicions turned to certainty. I was, as usual, in the outer office, and I had nothing to do but to sit and wait for any work which might be sent out. The time was a quarter past two. You were gone out to your dinner, and the boy was gone to his. There was, therefore, no one at all in the room but myself. Before you went out you locked up your safe with your papers in it. I know that, because, as you passed through the outer door, you dropped the keys into your pocket. You left your own door wide open. A few minutes afterwards, to my astonishment, Norah Cronan came in. 'Is your father in?' she asked, in a whisper. I asked her if she knew what time it was, and whether she expected a regular man like you to be in at a quarter past two. She made no reply, but went into your office very quickly and shut the door. As she passed me I remarked that her face was red and her eyes looked swollen, as if she had been crying. I dare say you yourself have noticed that, for some time past, she has been out of spirits?"

Mr. Murridge grunted; but what he meant is not known.

"She shut the door, but, as sometimes happens, the lock did not catch, and the door stood ajar. From the place where I was sitting I could see through the door, and could catch something of what she was about. I was not curious, but I looked, and I observed that she was tearing something out of a book. This was such a strange thing to do that it caught my eye. Why should she come to your office, when you were out, in order to tear leaves out of a book? It certainly seemed to be a book of some kind, but from my place I was quite unable to see what it was, or why she was tearing it up. Then she folded the leaves very carefully, and so far as I could see, put them in her pocket. After a few minutes she came out again. Of course I was, by this time, very curious indeed, but I asked no questions. A man does not like to seem curious about a thing which he has seen, so to speak, through a ke hole. I noticed, however, that her breath was quick, and that her hand trembled. And she said a very strange thing to me. 'Dick,' she said 'when your father comes back, do not tell him that I came here. I only came to get something—something which I forgot this morning, nothing of any importance.' She stammered a great deal while she said this. I told her that it was no business of mine whether she came or whether she stayed away, because I had nothing to do with her or her work. Then she laid her hand on my shoulder and looked into my face. 'But promise, Dick,' she said. 'You see we are such old friends, you and I, and Daff is your bosom friend. We ought to be able to depend on you. Promise, dear Dick; say that you will never tell your father that I came to his office any day when he was out of it.' I naturally promised. And she went away. As soon as she was gone I went into your office to find out what she had been tearing, if I could, being still curious, and not best satisfied with myself for having made that promise. There were two or three great books on the table, your genealogical books. But she would not be likely to tear any of the leaves out of them, because they are not the only copies. I looked about, therefore, and presently, poked away under some papers, I found your check book lying on the table. I took it up and examined it. I do not know why, because I had no suspicion of this kind of thing. What was my astonishment to discover that six of the checks had been taken out of the book! Six; they were scattered here and there, not taken out in a lump. This, of course, was in order to lessen the chance of immediate discovery. I never before knew that you were in the habit of leaving your check book out. This was the thing that I found. It was afterwards, when I began to think about it, that I connected the leaves torn out of the book, and so carefully folded, with the check book."

Mr. Murridge's face, which had been at first expectant and interested, was now as black as Erebus.

"Go on," he said. "Get on faster. Let us finish with this."

"Go on," he said. "Get on faster.

"I returned to my desk, and considered what was best to be done. Of course—I admit this freely—I ought to have gone directly to you and informed you of my discovery. In not doing this I committed a great error of judgment, as well as a breach of duty. For I should have considered that, when the absence of the checks was discovered, it would be remembered that there were only two persons—not counting the office boy—who had access to your office. Those were Norah and myself. One of us must have taken them."

"Why, no," said Mr. Murridge. "For it cannot be proved that no one came into this office except you two. There is the office boy; there is the housekeeper; there are any number of people whom the housekeeper may have admitted on the Sunday or in the evening; there is nothing to prove when I left my check book lying about. It might have been lying on the table all night, or from Saturday until Monday. I cannot admit that the thing lies between you and Norah Cronan."

"Very well, sir; I am glad you think that it may lie outside us. That, however, was how I put it to myself, I confess."

"You ought to have told me at once. You find my check book with six checks torn out, and you did not tell me. Were you mad?"

"Perhaps; but remember that I only saw leaves, or what seemed to be leaves, torn out and folded up. It was not till afterward, I repeat, that I suspected Norah of stealing checks. It was not till you told me of your loss that I really connected her with those checks."

"You ought to have told me directly you heard of the loss."

"I confess again that I ought to have told you. Well, I did not. That is all I can say. First, I had passed my word to Norah that I would not mention her visit. Next, I was confused and bewildered on her account, and then I was afraid of you."

"Oh, afraid of me!"

"Yes, afraid of you. Norah has been your favorite always. You give her the confidential work, and me the office drudgery. I thought you would not believe me. Perhaps I hoped that she would get off altogether. But when you placed the whole case in my hands, the first thing that forced itself upon me was that the forgery must have been committed by means of these very missing checks."

"Well, the numbers prove that."

"So that nothing was left to me but to confess what I knew, and to follow up that fact as a clew."

[To be continued.]

The Age of Research.

Just previous to the opening of the meeting Elder Juneberry Davis and Judge Holdback Johnson got into a dispute as to whether the crowbar belonged to the glacial epoch or the drift period, and after some hot words had passed the elder punched the judge on the nose and received a crack on the jaw in return. Brother Gardner came in as they were pulled apart, but he seemed to take no notice of the affair and nothing was said until the meeting opened. Then he looked around the hall and observed:

"If Elder Juneberry Davis an' Judge Holdback Johnson am in de hall tonight I should like to spoke a few remarks to 'em."

Both gentlemen walked forward to the platform with anxiety depicted on their faces, and the president continued:

"Elder Davis, when did dat glacial epoch take place?"

"I dunno, sah."

"Judge Holdback, what do you know 'bout de drift period?"

"I reckon dar was a good deal o' driftin', sah."

"Yes, I s'pose dar was. Didn't happen to drift any 'taters an' meat your way, did it?"

"No, sah."

"Elder Davis, did dat glacial epoch pay up any of your back rent or git new shoes fur de chillen?"

"No, sah."

"Dat's 'nuff; you kin boaf sot down. While I blame two old members like you for sottin' a bad example befo' de club, I must at de same time acknowledge dat it am only de weakness of human natur'. Moas' of us would sooner light over de aige of de world dan to resent a straight insult.

"We would argy longer to convince a man about de size of Noah's ark dan to convert him to our religun of de present day.

"We let our chil'en go bar'fut while we hunt fur evidence to convict de Gauls of shiftlessness.

"We spend hours assertin' an' denyin' dat de moon am inhabited, while fifteen minutes used to fix de bottom hinge on de front gait am looked upon as time frown away.

"While we sot an' wonder why Sodom an' Gomorrah didn't behave deirselves an' escape destruckshun, de ole woman scrapes de bottom of de flour bar'l, an' de fiah goes out in de ditchen stove.

"Jist what aige de crowbar belongs to, or who invented it, or why it was invented, am queshuns which needn't trouble any member of dis club. De fack dat de crowbar am heah wid us should satisfy all. Let us now purceed to attack de bizzness which has called us together."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Great Journalist.

A tall, richly dressed man, wearing a watch charm as large as a flat-iron, sat in the office of an Estelline hotel. He had the appearance of a man who owned the whole earth and was looking around for a purchaser. With a patronizing wave of his hand he said:

"Yes, gentlemen, the profession of journalism is grand. It is the press of to-day that is the lever which moves the world. The newspaper is not only your true educator morally and intellectually but the dictator before which governments bow. I myself am a journalist, and am proud of it." He paused and sank back in his chair. Two small boys in the back part of the room took off their hats and a man kicked the dog and made him crawl back under the table. There was breathless silence. A moment later the journalist arose and walked out. One man took a chew of tobacco and another tiptoed up to the counter, jerked his head toward the door, and said to the landlord:

"Well, I suppose that is the editor of the London *Times*."

"Not hardly," replied the landlord. "He is soliciting subscriptions for the St. Paul Daily "Greatbeyond." I just took a six weeks' subscription as pay for his dinner."—*Estelline (Dakota) Bell.*

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We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, ON ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties, and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $750 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

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THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect June 20, 1886.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.			
No. 1. Local Express	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.		No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 4. Local Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar	U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 30	5 05		**Cleveland**	8 45	8 00	12 10
12 46	7 16	4 51		Euclid ave	8 59	8 14	12 25
12 30	7 00	4 35		Newburg	9 14	8 29	12 41
11 50	6 30	4 05		Hudson	9 45	9 00	1 20
11 30	6 13	3 48		Cuyahoga Falls	10 03	9 17	1 37
11 17	6 00	3 35		**Akron**	10 20	9 30	1 50
10 37	5 18	3 06		Warwick	10 47	10 03	2 21
10 16	4 55	2 48		Orrville	11 12	10 27	2 48
9 22	3 40	2 05		Millersburg	11 58	11 20	3 37
8 04	2 10	1 06		Gambier	1 06	12 36	4 52
7 58	1 57	12 56		Mt. Vernon	1 43	12 49	5 10
7 22	1 18	12 27		Centerburg	2 13	1 18	5 39
7 00	12 48			Sunbury	2 34	1 41	6 00
6 40	12 25	11 53		Westerville	2 54	2 04	6 20
6 15	11 55	11 30	lv	Columbus ar	3 20	2 35	6 45
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	p. m.
	11 30	11 10	ar	Columbus lv	3 50	2 55	
	9 45	9 33		Xenia	5 30	4 55	
	8 16	8 14		Loveland	6 49	6 15	
	7 25	7 25	lv	Cincinnati ar	7 35	7 10	
	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	
	11 20	11 10	ar	Columbus lv	3 55	5 40	
	9 50	9 43		Urbana	5 20	7 01	
	9 04	8 53		Piqua	6 04	7 46	
	7 30	7 05		Richmond	8 00	9 40	
	4 55	4 30		Indianapolis	10 20	12 00	
	2 33	1 51		Terre Haute	1 42	2 13	
	12 20	11 35		Effingham	3 49	4 15	
	11 22	10 28		Vandalia	4 48	5 08	
	9 00	8 00	lv	St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	
	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 29	a. m
No. 10	"	10 56	"
No. 6	Daily except Sunday	3 30	p. m
No. 4	" "	9 26	"
Local Freight	" "	11 28	a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14	a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 24	"
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55	p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52	"
Local Freight		7 05	a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

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C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM		4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*		4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05		4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*		4 45
Grafton lv	7 40	4 30		5 30
Cleveland	7 00	4 00		3 00AM
Grafton lv	8 05	5 05		5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15		5 45
Eharte	8 24	5 23		6 00
York	8 32	5 31		6 15
Medina	8 39	5 38		7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48*	5 47*		7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08		7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15		8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26		9 00
Silver Creek				
Warwick	9 40	6 36		9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 43		10 00
Pauls	9 56*	6 51*		10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 50AM	11 00
Navarre	10 21*	7 20*	6 05*	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 00
Beach City	10 34	7 38	6 20	12 10PM
Strasburgh	10 45	7 49	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 01	6 44	1 09
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen		8 15*	6 59*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15*	8 20*	7 05*	2 08
Urichville ar	11 23	8 30	7 15	
" lv	11 47		7 15	2 45
Newport	11 55*		7 25*	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM		7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe	12 15		7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 30		8 02	4 30
Butler	12 40		8 12	4 55
Clevenger			8 20*	5 10
Holloway	12 50		8 22	5 35
Flushing	1 00		8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11		8 44	6 30
Bruce	1 18		8 52	6 45
Fairpoint	1 28		9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 38		9 13	7 25
Kidds	1 44*		9 20*	7 40
Barton	1 50		9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00*		9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15		9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport		11 25am	4 05pm	4 00am
Pasco		11 40*	4 20	4 20
Barton		11 50	4 30	4 35
Kidds		11 54*	4 35*	4 45
Maynard		12 00	4 41	5 00
Fairpoint		12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce		12 19	5 02	5 35
Lafferty		12 27*	5 10	5 50
Flushing		12 38	5 22	6 10
Holloway		12 50	5 35	6 35
Clevenger			5 38*	6 40
Butler		1 00	5 46	6 55
Freeport		1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe		1 25	6 13	7 45
Stillwater		1 35	6 23	8 10
Newport		1 45*	6 33*	8 15
Uhrichsville	5 00 AM	2 00	6 43	8 45
Tuscaraw's	5 08*	2 08*	6 52	9 00
Goshen	5 14		6 58	9 10
New Phila	5 20	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 26	10 45
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	7 45	11 25
Navarre	6 05*	3 03*	7 50*	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 18	8 05	12 45pm
Pauls	6 32*	3 29		1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37		1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45		2 05
Easton	6 59	3 55		2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10		3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17		3 30
Chippewa L	7 43*	4 37*		3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47		5 38
York	7 59	4 55		5 55
Eharte	8 06	5 05		6 25
Belden	8 15	5 15		6 40
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25		7 20
Cleveland	9 30am	6 30		10 30am
le Grafton	8 35	5 35		7 20pm
Patterson	8 47*	5 46*		7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55		7 50
Sheffield	9 10*	6 05*		8 15
Lorain	9 20	6 15pm		8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	4 45	
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 32	
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 8	2 45	7 12	1 50
" Lv	10 13	2 50	7 12	1 50
Clarksfield	10 37	3 15		*2 10
Brighton	10 49	3 30		*2 21
Wellington	11 03	3 45		2 32
Lodi	11 35	4 17		3 00
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33		3 15
" Lv	P. M.			
Orrville Ar	12 20	5 05		3 45
" Lv	12 40			
Massillon	1 20	5 45		
Navarre	1 35	6 00		
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45		
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00		
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 15		
Leesville	2 50	7 25		
Bowerstown	3 00	7 35		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.‡
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bowerstown		6 25	11 50	3 30
Leesville		6 35	11 57	3 50
Sherrodsville Lv		6 46	P. M.	4 00
New Cumberland		7 00	12 17	5 30
Valley Junction Lv		7 25	12 35	7 30
Massillon Ar		8 12	1 20	8 45
" Lv		8 12	1 20	8 45
Orrville Lv		8 50	2 00	10 15
Creston Ar		9 22	2 30	10 45
" Lv		9 22	2 30	10 45
Wellington		10 10	3 18	11 28
Brighton		†10 23	3 30	
Clarksfield		10 37	3 43	
Norwalk Ar	7 25	11 00	4 05	12 10
" Lv	7 25	11 25	4 10	12 10
Monroeville	7 37	11 37	4 22	12 25
Bellevue	7 53	11 55	4 40	
Clyde	8 08	P. M	4 18	
Fremont	8 25	12 30	5 13	
Oak Harbor	8 43	12 55	5 38	
Toledo Ar	9 45	1 55	6 35	

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.		No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 40	Ar	Huron Lv	6 25	2 05
5 02	11 25		Fries' Landing	6 38	2 18
4 50	11 10		Milan	6 52	2 35
4 30	10 45	Lv	Norwalk Ar	7 30	3 00

*Daily. †Trains stop on signal only.
‡Train No. 8 runs daily from Orrville to Monroeville, and daily, except Sunday, from Bowerstown to Orrville.
‡Train No 9 of Sunday will run 30 minutes late from Toledo to Monroeville, and 20 minutes late from Monroeville to Norwalk.
This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

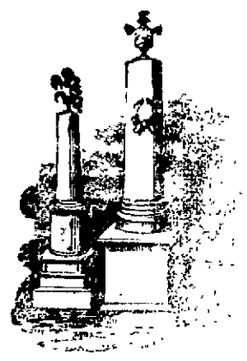
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well stocked with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,

—AND—

Building Material.

The [illegible] has for sale [illegible] lot of dar[illegible] Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also a quantity of building timber, cost at cutting which will be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity [illegible] not often [illegible] is now presented [illegible] who desire to erect buildings [illegible] the coming season.

Massillon [illegible]

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—AND—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—IN—

Dealer in Real Estate.

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city

LAKE PARK HOTEL.

—

MYERS' LAKE,

NEAR CANTON, OHIO.

—

Finest Summer Resort

—AND—

PICNIC GROUNDS

In the State. We are prepared to make low rates for

EXCURSION PARTIES

by Railroads to Canton, and Street Cars and Steam Ferry to our place.

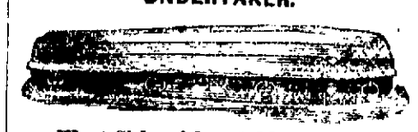
Hotel rates as low as any will be furnished on application.

Bayliss & Heckert.

a-2m

JOHN H. OCDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Some Reflections.

To every one having the true interests of the city at heart, the prospectus issued by the U. C. D. Club, which may be found in another column, will give profound satisfaction. Several times in recent years private individuals have endeavored to make it possible to have a course of good lectures in Massillon, and every time they have painfully realized that in order to secure a reasonable guarantee from loss by subscription sale, the dear public must feel assured that nobody is to get any profit. This time the conditions are different. A club of nearly ten years' standing, composed of well known and responsible men and women, with no thought of personal gain, has taken the matter in hand, and the INDEPENDENT takes pleasure in saying that the outlook is very favorable. To bring such a galaxy of celebrated persons, requires a good deal of money, and this must all be guaranteed before the contracts are signed, therefore it is absolutely necessary that subscription sales be made to cover something like the estimated costs. The price has been made very reasonable, so that there is no excuse for anybody in not taking at least one season ticket, and those whose good will and purse permit them to go farther, can make a provisional purchase of more, which they will pay for if the actual sales are not as great as anticipated, and then dispose of the tickets so bought as well as they can. There are many ways of urging the matter on, and not the least of these is by encouraging words. It is a public enterprise, and deserves public support. A glass worker of this city, as soon as he heard of the proposition, hastened to put down his name, and said that he could get five more of his fellow workmen to do the same. That is the way to do. Let every shop be canvassed, and for the credit of Massillon let it not be said, that she could not muster enough people to patronize a course of good lectures.

And now some people may say, what is the U. C D. Club, and what will it do with a possible surplus, after the season has ended? Well, the U. C. D. Club is an association of ladies and gentlemen, who for seven years have been banded together for the purpose of enlightening themselves in their own way, and with the one grand object of being the humble means of enlightening and affording pleasure to others. They have worked and planned in the hope of establishing a public library in all that that means. They have never come before the public before but quietly and surely have purchased volume after volume for a little nucleus, at the same time talking up the subject, expecting at the proper time to get it in shape, and carry it through. And into their library fund will go the surplus, should there be one. So any one who helps this cause, helps the other, and sure what way more pleasant could be devised.

And you, who take no stock in lectures, who prefer the minstrels, but who are nevertheless anxious for the growth and prosperity of the town, if you can see nothing worthy in this proposition yourself, then for the good of the city it is your duty to press this cause. You must know that material growth cannot take place without some inducement. You cannot bring capital here unless you can show that life is worth living here. The two kinds of progress go hand in hand. If you listened intently to the talk of the traveling men, people from whom an impartial expression of opinion comes, you would see that our railroads, our canal, our coal, our stone and our clay, are not the only things that are attracting strangers to the place. You would see that our beautiful streets, fine houses, public improvements, good society and the little things indicating life and progress are just as important as what we call "natural advantages."

You may have noticed that never in the whole history of the town has there been so many opportunities for social enjoyment. So true is this, that all around us people look upon Massillon as a place where something is always happening. Professor So-and-so is always around organizing a class in some language or ology; in fact the life of the ordinary mortal is not complete unless he is pursuing something of the kind. The brass band with drums and cymbals has given place to bodies of cultured men who make music worthy of the name. A high class orchestra is a necessity. The square houses painted white with green shutters, and a high board fence have given way to buildings of some pretty design, in the middle of well kept lawns that extend to the curb-stone. Clubs for pleasure and profit take in different sets, amateur entertainments are always taking place, the presence of this and that theatrical celebrity is promised. industrial classes and associations for the systematic care of the poor make themselves felt, and there is always something to do or to think about. This all has a telling effect, and working men and capitalists who wish to be surrounded by good healthy influences fully appreciate it. If the U. C. D. Club can manage this lecture course, the city will have gone up one round higher, for as sure as fate if they can do it once, no back step will ever be taken.

"There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness." Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

THE BRUSH AND SCREEN SYSTEM.

A Subject Under Discussion in this Coal District.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the third district over some of the mines filling "brush coal." This district some time ago held a convention and decided that the price for loading brush coal should be the same as that paid for screened coal. Of course the miners well knew that this could not be done by the operators, but the miners were opposed to the brush coal system being introduced, hence their adoption of the rule referred to. The miners themselves have broken this rule, and dissatisfaction has followed. Time works changes, but we cannot understand the change which has taken place in the minds of operators and miners on this question. The operators have always claimed that the screen system was necessary to protect them against dishonest miners. The miners on the other hand have always held the screen to be a huge swindling machine, by the aid of which the operators robbed them of a large part of their hard earnings. This difference of opinion led to the long, bitter strike of 1879 and '80. Now we find the operators seeking to abolish the screen system and introduce the brush coal system. We must admit our inability to solve the mystery connected with the changed opinions of miners and mine operators of the Third district. We have always believed that the miners should have all coal mined and sent out of the mine weighed and credited to them. The price should be made equivalent to present prices, as then the introduction of the "run of mine" system instead of being an injury to the miner would be a blessing. It would do away with screens and other contrivances by which miners are too often skinned, and it would afford us protection against the introduction of unskilled labor in the mines, and only practical miners would be employed. We favor the brush coal system, with a properly adjusted price for mining it Give us the system.—*Labor Tribune.*

A Perfect Street.

Says Mr. J. A. Paxson, formerly president of the American International Exhibition Company: "The city fathers of Steubenville, O., concluded to lay a new pavement two years ago, and they just dug one foot below the surface of the street, put in four inches of sand, four inches of gravel and then set four-inch firebrick on edge. Then they covered the top with sand for a time, and now they have the finest pavement in the world. This is on the main street of Steubenville, and after two years' use shows no perceptible wear at all. I found but three bricks in the two squares that were cracked. Now as to its cost Steubenville has a contract to-day to put it down at eighty-three cents per square yard. This price includes the bricks, the other materials and the work of laying Belgian blocks cost from $2.50 to $3 per square yard, and asphalt costs about the same. As to its advantages It is almost entirely noiseless Ice doesn't adhere to it in winter time at all. It can be taken up and repaired without any trouble. Horses slip on Belgian blocks and on asphalt, but on this, no matter how wet the weather may be, they will retain a firm footing There is no objection whatever to be raised against this style of pavement. The merits of it are beauty, durability, noiselessness, cheapness and safety in driving. It possesses every element that a good pavement should have. It is absolutely perfect."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Country Roads.

From Morin's experiments we deduce the following relations of animal force to traffic on different kinds of road coverings:

Broken stone road, dry and smooth	50 horses
Plank road in good condition	59 "
Dirt road in good condition	93 "
Broken stone road, with ruts and mud	112 "
Broken stone, with deep ruts and heavy mud	192 "
Dirt roads covered with loose gravel	245 "
Dirt roads with mud and ruts, from	95 horses to infinity.

The last class varies from a light mud to mud so deep that a horse, unloaded even, cannot travel through it.

From this little table we infer that broken stone makes one of the best coverings for country roads: gravel probably stands next, if it is made compact and smooth on top; but if it has not enough clay or other binding material on top it becomes one of the worst. The same remark will apply to broken stone; it must be made compact and smooth on top by the use of a light coat of clay, sand or other binding material, or it becomes worse than a clay road.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 78 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday afternoon on the range of the Massillon Gun Club.

	Singles.	Doubles
Brown	9	4
Dobson	14	6
Uhlendorff	10	5
McLain	8	4
Blumenschein	1	1
Reed	17	8
Helman	8	5
Arnold	13	4
Boerner	0	1
Focke	5	2
Borden	15	6

Mr. Reed secured first honors on both singles and doubles. Mr. Borden came out second best on singles.

Out and About.

East Liverpool has a Board of Trade.

Alliance will decide on August 7 whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited or not.

Thirty or forty car loads of iron ore are shipped daily from Huron by the Wheeling road.—*Reflector.*

Mansfield is talking street railroad, and the papers have already got to fighting over the proposed route.

The North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Canal Dover September 16, 1886.

Recently street railroad companies have been incorporated in Oberlin and in Painesville. The former has $10,000 and the latter $25,000 authorized capital. We believe that a street railroad properly organized and carefully managed, would pay in Norwalk.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often literally poured into it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would oftener be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic.

Simmons Liver Regulator cures malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and biles. It is most effective in starting the secretions of the liver, causing the bile to act as a 'purge.' When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purge; after the removal of the bile it will regulate the bowels and impart vigor and health to the whole system.

Piles—Blind, Bleeding and Itching

Positively cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Bathe with a little of the Fluid added to the water. A single application will allay the itching, soothe all inflammation, deodorize all offensiveness and staunch the bleeding. Tetter and Scald head are quickly cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D New York City. oct30-1y

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family. Sold by druggists.

WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung trouble. Sold by druggists.

REV W. F. REQUA, Baptist Church, Aurora, Ill., says that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a household remedy and that no family should be without it. Sold by druggists.

CONFINED TO THE BED FOUR MONTHS, and almost blind, and cured by one box of Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure. Sold by druggists.

E. E. CARR, of Daggetts Mills, Pa., says he saved the life of his child with croup by using Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

LADIES, is life and health worth preserving? If you think so, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for Coughs and Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Hoarseness, Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

REV. E J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WE WARRANT Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir to relieve the Asthma in *one minute.* Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

Cigar Makers Wanted.

150 non-union cigars makers wanted at once. Prices paid from $6 00 to $12.00. Steady employment guaranteed to competent persons, men and women alike. BROWN BROTHERS, Detroit, Michigan.

The only Big Show that will visit Massillon this Season.

THE TIME HAS ALMOST COME.

THE BURR ROBINS
New Consolidated RAILROAD SHOWS.

Mammoth 40 Cage Menagerie and Collossal Circus,

Drawn by Ponderous Locomotives. Its Great Trains are Coming and the BIG SHOW WILL EXHIBIT AT

Massillon, Tuesday, August 10,

IN ALL ITS MAGNIFICENT PROPORTIONS.

Double Menagerie and Grand Carnival of Ancient Roman Sports.

Unequaled in Merit! Unlimited in Resources! Unexampled in Magnitude! Unparalleled in Attractions! and Unprecedented in Popularity.

The Largest Living Male Hippopotamus

Ever beheld since the dawn of creation as a captive of master man.
A wonderful amphibious curiosity a monster Biblical

"BEHEMOTH" or GIGANTIC RIVER HORSE,

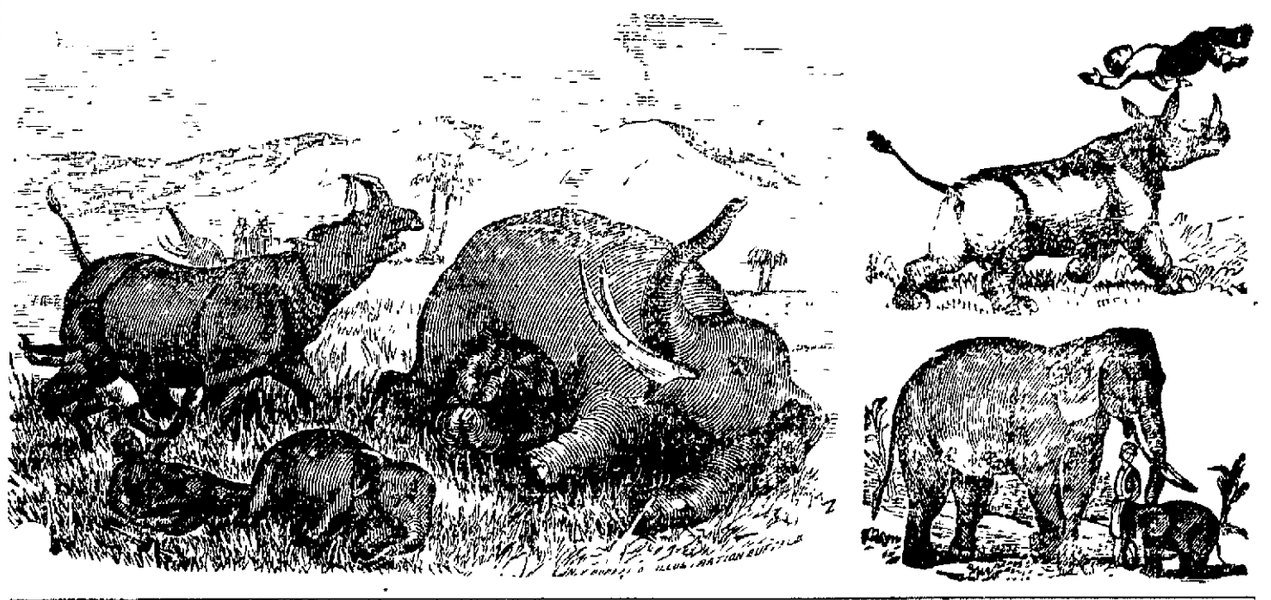
From the Lower Cataract of the White Nile The veritable animal so graphically described as "Behemoth" in Job, chapter XL. He **Sweats Blood at Every Pore** and travels with equal ease upon the bottom of the sea as upon dry land. He never eats flesh, but feeds upon the coarse grasses, roots and aquatic plants of the Nile But few have ever been captured, the one which we have secured is the largest ever exhibited He is the greatest curiosity among all living things

MOLOCK, THE GIANT HORSE!

Whose extraordinary size we in no way exaggerate, He is a giant among giants, and the largest horse ever seen by mortal man. ACTUALLY WEIGHS 2,500 POUNDS.

THE GIANT RHINOCEROS!

Countless cages of rare animals to be seen with no other exhibition.



THE BRAZILIAN CYCLONE HORSEMAN,

SIGNOR DOMINIQUE MARTNEZ,

Who rides as if on the wild winds of the hurricane, and is undoubtedly the greatest sensational rider of the day.

The only BLACK CAMEL ever seen with a traveling exhibition. These animals, from their extreme rarity, are held at exorbitant prices in their native land, and their owners part with them with great reluctance.
The Ashantee Chief "KOLOMO," with his open dens of Ghoulish Hyenas.
SACRED SNOW WHITE CAMEL used by the pious Mohammedans in their pilgrimage to Mecca
ASIATIC RACING CAMELS—A freshly imported stud—used for steeple chases and hurdle races by the desert Arabs, and out-speeding in their lightning flight the fleetest horses.
ENORMOUS TWO-HORNED BLACK RHINOCEROS, the animal so poetically described by Job: "He maketh the sea boil like a pot. His scales are his pride. He esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood."

HERD OF GIANT ELEPHANTS.

A brilliant beaming corruscation reflecting the light of earth's brightests arenic stars, an incomparable assemblage of the skilled equestrian and gymnic artists of the universe. An ever-changing, living panorama. Daring acts and features, presented and performed by a corps of lady and gentlemen performers beyond the reach of rivalry.

Thousands of huge beasts! More sights than tongue can tell! More of the curious, the strange, and the wonderful than has ever before or will ever again be witnessed.
An ethnological congress! consisting of all the varieties of the sons of men—weird, wild, wonderful, cannibalistic, savage, barbaric, civilized and semi civilized—from the clans, tribes and nations of the world.
THE GREATEST STREET SPECULAR PAGEANT EVER BEHELD.—Completely overshadowing and surpassing all previously attempted display of pomp and brilliancy. Hundreds of prancing horses, of elephants and camels gaily caparisoned in silk and silver harness, hundreds of golden chariots, blazing vans, gorgeous crystal cages and brilliant band wagons, 1,000 brave men, fair women and rosy children. The whole forming an irreproachable cavalcade. Scores of dens of live animals open in the streets.

Doors Open Daily at..... 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. | Arenic Performance at..... 2 and 8 o'clock P. M.

Admission 50 Cents. Children Under 9 Years 25 Cents.

REMEMBER the DATE, Tuesday, August 10, 1886.

NOTICE. The management neither permits nor countenances games of chance or selling liquor on the show grounds. Special detectives are employed to protect its patrons. Beware of sharpers on show day.

GRAND HOLIDAY FOR ALL.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at reduced rates to and from all stations on all railroads. Ask your nearest station agent for reduced rate to Massillon and return to see the big show, Tuesday, August 10th.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL B. WEIRICH.

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MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 6, 1886.

THE world has heard more of Dr. Leonard as a politician, than as a practical reformer

IT is gratifying occasionally to find another newspaper accredited with one's own productions.

THE head and front of the Democratic party is dead Mr. Tilden was the only leader of the party possessing undeniable ability, coupled with profound political judgment.

THE contest for the nomination for State Commissioner of Schools appears to have narrowed down, and Prof. Jay P. Treat, a very accomplished resident of Geneva, seems to be in the lead. His success would please the Republicans of the Western Reserve.

AFTER delivering such beautiful moral lectures to other papers about indulging in sour grapes, it is not in good taste in the Canton *Democrat* and *Repository* to head their comments, as they do, on the location of the Soldiers' Home. Canton might raise another one hundred thousand and build an opposition home.

JUDGE THOMAN wished to go to the State convention as a delegate and be put upon the committee on resolutions, so that he might endorse the present administration When the Democrats of Mahoning county heard of his desire they took care that he should not be selected to go to Toledo. Resolutions of that kind are not popular.

THE talk of Mr. Elder, the Chicago publisher, to the effect that Miss Cleveland had been engaged as the editor of *Literary Life* solely on account of her native ability, and that her name was not being used in any way to further the interests of the magazine, is not so. To the newsdealers of the country, through whom the great proportion of copies are circulated, an announcement has been made, calling their attention to "Miss Cleveland's magazine, *Literary Life*," and urging its sale, using her name as the incentive.

NOTHING in years has made so much talk as the article in last week's INDEPENDENT concerning the plans of the Water Company. Many labor under the delusion that it is a mistake that the works will be in operation by January, or that they will be of the magnitude stated, but such is nevertheless the case. Bear in mind the suggestions in that article are all practical, and sooner or later will be carried out. It must be evident that the tide of improvement has set in and now is the time when we most need a Board of Trade.

IT IS immaterial whether Editor Cutting is guilty of the charge against him or not, but the principle upon which the right to arrest him is based, is one of untold importance, and which cannot for a moment be acknowledged by the United States. The offense alleged is the publication in Texas by a citizen of the United States of an article deemed libelous and criminal in Mexico. No allegation of its circulation in Mexico by Mr. Cutting is made, and indeed no such circulation was practicable, or even possible, because the arrest was summarily made on the same day of the publication in the English language in Texas on the coming of the alleged writer or publisher in Mexico. With these facts before them it is not to be wondered at that the residents of the frontier are anxious to take up arms against a government assuming such an unusual power, and the goverment should at once secure Cutting's liberation. In his message to the Senate, Secretary Bayard says:

"This conflict of law is even more profound than the literal difference of corresponding statutes, for it affects the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech or expression, which are among the main objects sought to be secured by our framework of government. The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results. The alleged offense may be—and doubtless in the present case is—within the United States held to be a misdemeanor, not of high grade, but in Mexico may be associated with penal results of the gravest character. An act may be created by a Mexican statute an offense of high grade, which, in the United States, would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens and others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by admitting the power of a foreign state to define offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Po'r John!

And in this way the solid old Democratic paper the *Shield* and *Banner*, representing the best element in the party in Mansfield, takes the wind out of the sails of our own John McBride:

We fully agree with the Steubenville *Gazette* that the Democratic party of Ohio cannot afford to nominate that communistic demagogue, John McBride, of Stark county, for Secretay of State. Some of the bills that McBride introduced in the Legislature would defeat him as badly as old Bill West's communistic utterances defeated him for Governor in 1877. A man who will pander to such vicious elements as the communists, socialists and anarchists for the purpose of winning their votes has no right to a place on the Democratic ticket.

The Massillon INDEPENDENT is booming W. S. Cappellar for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket. What's to become of Robinson, the present Secretary, who is now serving his first term?—*Mansfield Shield and Banner.*

The *Shield* labors under a slight misapprehension. Perhaps the paragraph it refers to was a little obscure, but the intention of the writer was to urge the propriety of making Mr. Cappeller chairman of the Republican committee, and not to suggest his name as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Can John Make It!

In local political circles John McBride's candidacy for Secretary of State is the principal topic, and all unite in saying that he can get the nomination if he wants it. It is said upon good authority that Thurman and all the big men of the Democratic party have written him, begging him to run, and the opinion here is that he will do so, but only on the condition that his campaign expenses are to be paid. These ideas are expressed by all the Massillon workers, and they will not acknowledge that John's strength as a candidate is weakening. It will be remembered that his majority last year was greatly cut down. Several Democratic papers have already come out denouncing him in such strong terms that there is no question but that they will bolt should he be nominated. The Columbus correspondent of the *Leader* has this to say:

It is certain that McBride, who has recently changed his mind, and concluded to accept the nomination without exacting certain conditions, to which he referred early in the canvass, has but little chance of success. A Democrat prominent in the councils of the party, and having to a large extent the confidence of both factions, in referring to McBride's candidacy, said to your correspondent that it "was not at all likely that he will be nominated. The leaders of neither faction regard him as a desirable candidate, and his claims will not be seriously considered. In fact some of the most prominent men of the party have declared that it would not do to nominate him, and this feeling is gaining ground." The gentleman declined to name those who were opposing McBride, and in answer to a question said no one had been settled on as the most available.

The Dam of the Waterworks.

The sketch of the proposed new waterworks seems to have interested many citizens, and we regret to find that some seem uneasy at the mention of a dam. This no doubt arises from the sad experience of the past, and dreams of gun powder and dynamite naturally arise in the minds of the sufferers from former lawless performances. But surely we do not live in an age where each and every man expects his house or barn to be blown up by dynamite. Messrs. Samuel R. Bullock & Company have come here to do us good, and when we look at the large regions of swamp they have already drained, and the additional many acres that will be drained on the removal of the old dam, we think they are deserving of assistance instead of obstruction, the more especially as the new reservoir will be clean and beautiful instead of the vile swamp that now offends the eye and precludes the possibility of pure and wholesome water. Messrs. Bullock & Company are constructing works at Vincennes, Ind.; Mobile, Ala; Dennison, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Corry, Pa., and with Sharon, Paducah, Pensacola, etc., already constructed, they surely have experience enough to give us first-class work, as they would be the largest losers in a financial point if poor work was done, and be responsible for any loss from damages. Let us expect good rather than evil, and watch closely before we anticipate defective construction, as it seems the interest of Samuel R. Bullock & Company is identified with the interest of Massillon.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

A Letter From a Confederate Captain of the Reconstructed South.

A young captain in the Confederate ranks, then perhaps twenty-two years of age, attracted the attention of Captain S. M. Knapp to whom he had surrendered, after the battle of Franklin, by his gentlemanly bearing, and as in many similar cases, was lost to sight. Last year at a reunion, Mr. Knapp was informed of his address, and recently wrote to him, inviting him to the next reunion to be held at Meyer's Lake, when he offered to return the sword surrendered to him. In reply the letter below was sent. The "big hearted private" he mentions is Sergeant Owen Stackhouse. Very likely many members of the company will have some recollection of the circumstance itself.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 24, 1886.

S. M. Knapp, Esq., Massillon, O.:

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind and fraternal letter of 19th inst. has just been received, and it finds me in the midst of professional engagements, so that I cannot at this time write you as fully as I desire. As I wrote Mr. Kepner, I cannot forget the 104th Ohio, and particularly your company. Now that I have found you, I want to find that big-hearted private soldier who was in special charge of me while you were in bivouac at Nashville, the day following the battle of Franklin, and who took the shoes from his feet to supply my wants. I would take the trip to Meyer's Lake to enjoy the privilege of meeting that man, if there were no other inducements. Maybe you can locate him. If I go to your reunion I want to meet him. I will go if I can possibly get off. I have to leave home Sunday night to attend a court in another county, and may be absent all the week, and other engagements may prevent my attendance. My friends to whom I have shown your letter urge me to go by all means. I see from the map your place is in Northeastern Ohio. Write me by what route I should get tickets, especially beyond Cincinnati. I know I should enjoy the visit very much, and am quite anxious to go. I want to meet and shake the hands of the noble men of your command whose hearts went out in sympathy to a lonely young rebel who felt the need of friends and sympathizers. I haven't time to write more just now. Accept my hearty thanks for your kindness and offer of the return of my sword, surrendered to you more than twenty years ago, and which, if ever unsheathed again, will be in defense of our common country, which I trust has not only become re-united in a legal sense, but in the hearts of its citizens, and may we continue at peace with all mankind.

If I should not be able to attend your reunion, I desire that you send the sword by express, at my expense. I will write you on my return next week. Very truly, and faithfully your friend, S. B. WATTS.

THE WHEELMEN.

The official programmes and invitations will be mailed this week. They are very handsome and elaborate.

Charles Atwater, Will Breed and Sim Wefler returned last Sunday from their week's trip, having covered some three hundrd and sixty miles. They report a good time.

It is probable that a party of tourists will be made up at Alliance, under the direction of the State Tourmaster, who will ride to Congress Lake, Cuyahoga Falls and Chippewa Lake. This route is a delightful one and will take in all the summer resorts in the vicinity.

Ohio, nothing if not original, has with commendable enterprise and almost prophetic judgment, cut adrift from the too hackneyed custom of having a race meet as the *piece de resistance*, and instead offers her members a delightful programme of tour and pleasure jaunt.—*Bulletin.*

It is the intention of the committee in charge, to thoroughly advertise the coming meet and thus draw a large number of people into the city, a fact that all business men will appreciate.

The parade will move promptly at 2:30 p. m. This feature of the meet will be well worth seeing. Farmers and others should not miss it.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE STATE MEET, MASSILLON, SEPTEMBER 4TH.

Reception of wheelmen
10 a m.—Business meeting called to order in People's Hall.
1 p m —Dinner at Hotel Conrad
2:30 p. m —Parade of the principal streets.
3.30 p. m.—Coasting contest on Main street hill. A prize to the wheelman coasting the greatest distance. Complimentary lunch tendered by the Massillon clubs.
5 p. m.—Start for Canton.

CANTON, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Division will be met at the Half-Way House and escorted to the city and headquarters—a suitable place for the storing of wheels.
6:30 p. m.—Members escorted to hotels for supper.
8 p. m.—Entertainment at Metropolitan Rink.
10.30 p. m.—Banquet.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.

7 a. m.—Scorchers run over the "Plain Center Mills" route.
9.30 a. m.—Parade of the streets and run direct to Lakeview, Meyer's Lake
12 30 p. m.—Steamer to Lake Park.
1 p. m.—Picnic dinner at Lake Park Hotel.
2 30 p. m.—Return to Canton over the Fulton road.
3.30 p. m.—Start for Alliance.

ALLIANCE, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

On arrival from Canton the Division will be escorted to the hotels for supper. The time until 8 o'clock will then be occupied in riding over the favorite routes about the town
8 p. m.—Promenade concert at Goddard's Rink.

SEPTEMBER 8TH.

8 a. m.—Parade of streets to Mount Union.
10 a. m —Extended tour under the direction of the Tourmaster. [Left for the Executive Committee to decide route.]

From the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel.

The Burr Robbins circus was a good show, and the bareback riding was certainly the best ever witnessed in this city. The show was a success, and the huge canvas was crowded with a delighted audience in the evening

From the Kokomo Gazette.

The Burr Robbins show has its mammoth tents pitched here to-day The street parade was a brilliant pageant and fully up to the standard of the best In the menagerie is the best and rarest collection of animals we have ever seen.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. Call and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

Attachment Notice.

Abraham Keller, Plaintiff, vs Wm. Roberts, Defendant, | Before Thos. Blackburn, J. P., Perry Tp. Stark County, Ohio

On the 28th day of July, 1886, said Justice of the Peace issued an order of attachment in the above action for $102.50.

ABRAHAM KELLER.

Massillon, O., Aug. 4, 1886. 7-w3

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark county, at their next regular session, praying for the alteration of a county road on the following line, to-wit: Leading from Massillon to Youngstown Hill, where it intersects the line of Lawrence township on the southeastern boundary and traversing the southwestern corner of the farm owned by John Jacobs until it strikes the dividing line between the said John Jacobs and Philip A. Young to the south line of the above named road.

PETITIONERS.

May 30, A. D. 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on August 28th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, to-wit: Lot number 435, in the town of Kendall, in said city of Massillon, appraised at $333; lot 436 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at $633; lot No 437 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at $300; lot No. 359 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at $1,066. Terms of sale: One-third cash on day of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale, with interest The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

CHARLES BREHM,
Administrator of the estate of Adam Brehm, deceased. 6 4t
Willison & Garrett, attorneys for administrator.

A. KELLER'S WEST SIDE LIVERY —AND— SALE STABLES.

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y*

H. F. OEHLER'S Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,

Caterer and Confectioner,

Is prepared to fill and deliver orders for

Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

are dispensed and an

Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

42 East Main Street.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen. 37-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Waverly Hotel will soon be reopened by Ben Bechtel.

A mania for wearing short hair has struck the young ladies of Massillon.

Poles for the electric light wires are going up at the rate of thirty per day.

Prof. E. S. Metcalf is the author of a very practical work on elocution that has just appeared.

Two hundred and thirty-one families and firms take water from the water company in its present state.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold their dime social in the parlors of the church Monday evening, instead of at the parsonage.

Snare drums seem to have taken a sudden advance in price. "Stands' Band" are in possession of one, the head of which they value at ten dollars.

The town council of Galion, O., have decided to put the Schuyler light in their city. Mr. I. R. Adams, of the Schuyler Company did the business.

Richard's ten cent circus, with an execrable brass band, a superfluity of clowns, and one or two good features, attracted very fair audiences in Massillon.

McIntyre & Heath's Minstrels, gave great satisfaction to a good house Monday night. The Opera House is now closed and will remain closed until the repairs are made.

The people of Brookfield are claiming to be included in Massillon's corporate limits. That being the case, the best thing in the world for all concerned would be to let them come in.

The U. B. Womans' Missionary Society will meet in the U. B. church, Friday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M. All the members are requested to be present.

MRS. E. J. COLLINS, Pres.

The U. B. conference will soon be held in this city, and it should be pleasantly remembered by the visitors. Such gatherings should be encouraged by all, and every thing done to make them successful.

Mrs. W. G. Kitzmiller lost a plain gold bar pin, with three brilliants, at the festival held last Saturday evening. Any one finding it will please leave it at Humberger's store, and receive a reward.

A good many people had an idea that the article last week, concerning the waterworks was pretty much the result of a vivid imagination. The error was on the other side, as the big stand-pipe will be twenty-five feet in diameter, and not twenty as before stated.

The many friends of Mr. A. H. Kinsey, formerly prescription clerk in J. W. Schucker's drug store will be pleased to learn that he with his brother has purchased a drug store in Bettsville, Seneca county, O. It is a splendid site, and that he may have deserved success is the wish of his friends.

James K. Peacock, who is studying engineering at the works of Russell & Co., was so unfortunate Friday night as to catch the first joint of the index finger of the left hand in a small machine in the tool room. He loses the first joint, an accident to be deplored under any circumstances, but is much more so as he is a violinist of promise.

The Harmonia Band, whose progress is remarked upon with pleasure, has recently purchased several very fine new instruments, and new uniforms. The uniforms are of very dark green cloth the coat buttoning straight down in front, and the trousers having a gold braid on the sides. The band will appear in them in a few days.

Mr. C. M. Giddings, M. E. of Russell & Co., has returned from a flying visit to several of the most important towns in the State, where he has been examining into the construction of the various types of stand-pipes for waterworks, with a view of designing one for the Massillon Water Company. The pipe will be one hundred and fifty feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter.

The colored people celebrated the emancipation of the negroes of the West Indies on Monday, at Meyer's Lake. A big crowd was present, and there was no end of fighting. Massillon's John Fields was arrested and charged with instigating a riot, or something equally bad, although he was only an interested spectator. He claims that the enemies he made last winter in his famous civil rights case, conspired to disgrace him. The *Repository* calls him "Fields the Agitator.". Think of it friends and fellow-citizens, "Fields the Agitator!" The people of Massillon will, with one accord, stand by Mr. Fields and hurl back the charges into the teeth of their makers.

On Saturday last, afternoon and evening, at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kitzmiller, four miles west of town, a festival was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church of this city. It proved to be a very successful affair, numerically, socially and financially. All the appointments of the festival were arranged and all expenses borne by Mr. and Mrs. Kitzmiller, assisted by their many excellent neighbors to whom both they and the Ladies' Aid Society desire to express their hearty thanks. Supper was served to the older people who could not remain in the evening, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at which time the younger people came pouring in from city and country. Tables were spread in the orchard under the light of many a flaring lamp. During the course of the evening "Stands' Band" discoursed most excellent music. They have the special thanks of the ladies and of all concerned. They are also very sorry for the accident that happened to one of their instruments. The proceeds of the festival, $64.20 has become a part of the building fund of the new Methodist parsonage.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. A. A. Bresee is in the city.

Ira A. Leighley has returned from Mt. Union College.

Mr. Thomas H. Russell is on a business trip to Peoria, Ill.

Mr. G. Liv. Ryder has returned from the Magnetic Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, of Cleveland, are in the city.

Miss Ella Bucher, of Canton, is visiting Miss Annie Bucher, on Hill street.

Mrs. C. M. Giddings and Miss Josie Van Duyn, are visiting in Romulus, N. Y.

Mr. Isaac Baltzly, of Connellsville, Pa, spent a couple of days with Charlie Hamill.

Miss Myra Merwin returned Monday night from Boston where she has been studying music.

Prof. Jay P. Treat, candidate for State School Commissioner, was in the city Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Merrill returned Tuesday night from Ravenna, and brought with her Mrs. Fox, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock, Miss Pocock, and Harry Pocock have returned from a trip up the lakes.

Miss Eastman, from San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her friend Miss Sadie Corns, on Prospect street.

Miss Gates, of Elyria, spent several days in this city last week visiting the family of her brother, Mr. C. A. Gates.

Miss Olive Stevenson and Miss Lottie Hinckle, of Youngstown, are the guests of Miss Cecelia Smith on South East street.

Miss Alice Cooke, who for several weeks has been the guest of Miss Mary Hunt, returned Friday to her home in Cuyahoga Falls.

A party of Cleveland young people, augmented by Miss Hunt and Miss Laura Russell, of this city, will visit next week at the home of the Misses Cook, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Mrs. John Atwater, and Miss Atwater left Massillon Monday morning. On Wednesday Miss Mary Ricks joined them at Pittsburg, and the party will go to New Jersey to spend several weeks.

Miss Hattie Dangler, Miss Flo Shriver, Miss Ada Coleman, Mr. Andrew Clarke and others, are studying voice culture with Prof. Metcalf. This is a good opportunity and it is hoped more will improve it.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Drake of Strawberry Valley, California, and sister, Mrs. Frank Hull, of Cleveland, O., daughters of S. Buckius, Esq., Massillon, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Adams, of Uhrichsville.—*Uhrichsville Chronicle.*

A RARE TREAT

Is Offered by the U. C. D. Club. Will Massillon Accept It?

A few hints have already been thrown out in our papers in reference to the course of lectures in store for the Massillon people during the coming winter but no positive announcement has been made. Recently, however, arrangements have been completed by the U. C. D. club, a literary organization of this city, by which there will be presented at the Opera House a series of six lectures at intervals, during the fall and winter. The list includes names of the highest order. We find General Lew Wallace, Miss Kate Field, Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Chautauqua fame, Rev. Joseph Cook, Robert J. Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, and Professor David Swing, of Chicago.

The most fastidious taste must be suited with mental pabulum of this quality.

Season tickets are offered at the reasonable rate of $1.50 for the course of six lectures, and holders of these tickets are entitled to reserved seats without any extra charge. Tickets for a single lecture will be fifty cents.

We trust the people of Massillon and vicinsty will show their appreciation of entertainments of this class by bestowing liberal patronage, and thereby insure the success of an enterprise which must commend itself to all who are desirous of encouraging elevating influences in their midst. A committee will call upon the citizens within a few days to secure the names of those who will pledge themselves for the purchase of season tickets. Names may be also left at the news depot of J. V. R. Skinner.

Burr Robbins' show was a decided success. For a number of days the people looked forward to it and they made their minds up to witness the performance. The street parade was very fine and the performance, under the tent, all that could be expected. There was no gambling devices hanging on to it, nor, so far as we could learn, no gang of thieves following it. Altogether, everybody was well pleased.—*Lima (O.) Gazette.*

THE SOULLESS CORPORATIONS

One Handled Severely by the Council—The Schuyler Company Must do Better Work—And the Railroads will have to Put in Safety Gates.

The Street Commissioner's reports for the weeks ending July 24th and 31st, amounting to $90.13 and $92.00, respectively, were referred.

The Street and Alley committee recommended the acceptance of William Crooks' bid for the construction of the Prospect street sewer. On motion the report was accepted and the committee authorized to enter into contract.

The bill of Fisher & Co. for grading High and Cherry streets, amount $139.00, was referred.

BILLS PAID.

Skinner & Weirich	$ 25 00
Street Commissioner	50 09
John Shertzer	12 50
P. Leonard	8 75
G. Spiegel	46 86
Massillon Gas Light Co	163 57
Steamer Company No. 1	18 80
do do	6 00
Total	$331 48

The amount of the Street Commissioner's approved bills were ordered to be placed to the credit of his account.

On motion of Mr. Snyder the Paving and Grading Committee was instructed to examine the paving of the East street culvert and make necessary repairs.

On motion of Mr. Snyder the Mayor was instructed to notify East Main street property owners who have not already done so, to grade their sidewalks and put in curbing and gutters.

On motion of Mr. Snyder notices were also ordered to be sent to Locust street property owners to put in curbing and gutters.

Mr. Huber spoke of the bad condition of the railroad crossing. He then warmed up the Schuyler Company. "Gentlemen," said he, "their contract says the lights shall be suspended thirty feet from the center of the street. They have gone to work and purchased poles only thirty-five feet feet long, and they sink them five feet in the ground. Their lamps are at least three feet long, and the slack will be nearly a foot, and how with those poles, they are going to have those lamps thirty feet high I don't see."

"Yes," said Mr. Snyder, "and look at the crooked poles they are putting in on our business streets; they are getting too independent; hundreds have complained to me." Much more rather indignant talk followed, and the amount of it is, the committee in charge is going after the company with a sharp stick, and if straight poles do not go in, Mr. Street Commissioner and his men will attack them and cut them down. There is complaint because the company in cutting holes in flagging for their poles, cut them about twice as big as necessary.

Mr. Snyder moved that the question of opening Locust street to the race be referred to the Engineer and Committee. Carried.

Mr. Williams moved that the matter of ordering the railroads to put in safety gates at every crossing be referred to the Solicitor, to report as to the council's power in the matter.

On motion of Mr. Snyder the Street and Alley committee was authorized to have the North Mill street culvert cleaned.

On motion of Mr. Williams Mr. Beatty's fence, on East Main street, was ordered to be put in line.

The council adjourned for two weeks.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

After the Council had adjourned the members were reminded that some salaries had not been paid. A special session was at once held, and the following bills were paid:

G. M. Richardson	$45 00
C. Baatz	40 00
G. Maier	50 00
J. Pepper	50 00
T. Hagan	50 00
M. Elsass	50 00

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad is running excursion trains to the Orrville camp meeting.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company will give its annual excursion to Niagara Falls and Toronto on Tuesday, August 17th, 1886.

Agent Strobel has received official notification of the withdrawal of the B. & O. express and the substitution of the Erie, and will continue as the agent of the latter. Freight will be sent with one billing for all B. & O. offices.

The directors of the Cleveland & Southern, a railroad for which Wooster has been working and waiting these many years, are seriously considering Dalton as a point on their line. If they wish to make a swerve like that, they might as well come to Massillon, which is only a few miles east, and have a station of some value.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling is making some extensions or additions at the southern termini of its line, which will not affect the map materially but which will be of considerable value to the line. The extensions will carry the line to more advantageous shipping points at Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. At the latter point, to which it has just been decided to extend the road, are located several important iron mills which will be reached by the line. Facilities for an increase in traffic will thus be materially increased.—*Plain Dealer.*

The new Erie Express Company, since Mr. Clements has taken charge of it, has shown a very aggressive spirit. It is not confining itself to the Erie road and its immediate connections, but is branching out in all directions, as if to compete with the old established express companies. It has secured the Wheeling & Lake Erie road and on August 1 the B. & O. Express Company will withdraw its agents from thirty-five stations on the Wheeling & Lake Erie between Toledo and Bowerstown, to be replaced with Erie agents. The Erie is also now negotiating for the express business on other lines, which will be announced in due season. In the East it is showing the same spirit of conquest, and has already displaced other express companies on New York and New Jersey local roads. After August 1 it will have its own cars on all express trains of the Chicago & Atlantic road. The increasing intimacy of the relationship between the Erie and the Chicago & Atlantic has provided that all express facilities shall be granted to the former. The Erie has placed orders for twenty refrigerator express cars, a novelty by the way, which will be used for the transportation of perishable express. It will be seen that the Erie is making very rapid strides. Mr. Clements is establishing agencies in various Western points, and will soon have a network of lines that will far surpass the Erie system proper. All is not lovely among express lines and some people look for war.—*Leader.*

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Perry Lodge, K. of P., will give an excursion to High Bridge Glens on the 17th.

There are 8,500 assemblies of Knights of Labor under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly.

Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., meets Monday night. There will probably be work in the Entered Apprentice degree.

Thomas Laviers has gone to Buffalo, as the representative of the Massillon Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, in the National convention.

Daniel Ritter Camp, Sons of Veterans, have engaged Bucher's Opera House for October 21, 22 and 23, and with the cooperation of Milligan and Keefe, comedians, will produce "True Blue, or Brother Against Brother."

According to Inspector Archer's report, Daniel Ritter Camp, No. 24, S. of V. of this city, stands the highest of the 74 camps inspected by him. There are now 108 camps in the Ohio division, and over two thousand members.

The eighth annual grand picnic of the miners, mechanics and laboring men of this region is to be held on Saturday, August 21, at Youngstown Hill, a mile or two north of the city. The enterprise is for the benefit of the Knights of Labor beneficial fund. These picnics are unquestionably the greatest gatherings of miners and other workingmen in this part of the State, and some time the INDEPENDENT hopes that they may become the Tuscarawas Valley fairs, representing its varied industries, thus being not only a mutter of pleasure but of profit. Something of the sort is needed.

That Celebration at Meyer's Lake.

The row in which the celebration of the colored people at Meyer's Lake broke up occasioned some sensational reports in the Canton papers, in which John Fields for convenience's sake, has been made out a loud mouthed ruffian, who went over with the expressed purpose of raising a fuss. Now it is well known that Fields is quiet and inoffensive, holding the friendship of the best people, and it is unjust in those papers to make him a scapegoat for the sin of others. The somewhat notorious civil rights case of last winter made for him many enemies who will take every opportunity to annoy him. It was given out before he arrived that he was coming with the intention of breaking up the meeting, and to raise a disturbance, and the roughs prepared to make it unpleasant for him. He was arrested for doing nothing, and he would not have pleaded guilty to any charge if he had not been advised to do so, and promised by the Mayor that the fine should be nominal. The talk of razors and pistols is all nonsense. There has been a labored effort to make a serious riot out of a drunken quarrel. The white men who were hurt had no business to interfere in a row which was the result of mismanagement more than anything else.

The Democrat in its True Character.

Mr. Editor:—I take this means of congratulating the Canton Daily *Democrat* on its success in abusing the negro.

True to its instincts, the *Democrat* of August 3d came out in black to describe the celebration held by the colored people of Stark county, at Meyer's Lake. One cannot tell why they thus mourn unless it be on account of their inability to figure out how long it has been since 1833, the date of the emancipation of the slaves on the British West Indies. They say, "Monday was the nineteenth anniversary of the emancipation of the Negro race in West Indies." That fellow had better "soak his head."

Those hideous caricatures; why were they dug out of their hiding place? By the way, I have it now; they want negro votes this fall. (Good way to get them.) It must be so, for I have often seen fights at gatherings of white people, at the lake, and the scene was no, "caught by the instantaneous pocket photographic apparatus of the *Democrat* reporter.

Sir, were I in Jacob Blocksom's place I would slap the mouth of the dirty cur who dared to insult me, as that blackguard has insulted him. Both the *Democrat* and *Repository* have grossly misrepresented what really did occur there. If Dumont had attended to his own business, there would have been no blood shed. But he was anxious to try his hand at whiping, what he called a nigger. He simply got hold of the wrong man.

Says the *Repository*: "The negro jubilee over the Emancipation Proclamation, winds up in a great row in which knives, revolvers and clubs were used." The fellow who wrote that did not tell the truth. The fact is that the crowd at the lake on that day, August second, was orderly and well behaved, but they were disturbed by a very few drunken rowdies, some of whom were white.

A SPECTATOR.

The Republican Caucus.

A Republican caucus was held at the office of Justice Rogers on Saturday evening. A committee of three, consisting of John H. Williams, James Hunt and Frank Shallenberger, was appointed to select delegates to the Congressional, Judicial and State convention. The Committee reported the following delegates for the Congressional convention:

Jonas Lutz, Joseph Coleman, George Russell, Fred. Snyder, James Peacock, G. L. Albrecht, Henry Ochler, Z. T. Baltzly, John Vogt, Edwin Bayliss, Frank Shallenberger, and A. Metzger, Richville precinct.

Alternates—J. C. Haring, Henry Huber, Wm. Firkins, Frank Warthorst, Jos. White, Henry Williams, E. Lieghley, Fred Hose, John Wertzbaugher, Samuel Stearns, and Geo. Leeper, Richville.

Judicial Delegates—Clement Russell, John Garrett, W. F. Ricks, S. M. Knapp, E. Upham, D. H. Hemperly, S. C. Bowman, C. M. Russell, Chas. Jarvis, Wm. Oberlin, Joseph Corns, and Henry Heintzen, Richville.

Alternates—Wm. McMillan, P. G. Albright, Thomas Brown, Jacob Graybill, R. H. Folger, Robert Reay, F. C. Henry, Q. W. Reeves, Fred. Foster, Henry Kail, William Castleman and Benjamin Ayers, Richville.

State Convention—John H. Williams and Jas. R. Dunn.

Alternates—C. Russell, J. W. McClymonds, city.

Perry and Tuscarawas towhship delegate, John Smith.

Alternate—David Levers.

On motion the delegates were instructed to fill any vacancy.

U. B. Conference.

The Muskingum and Western Reserve Conferences will convene in annual session in the U. B. Church, of Massillon, September 8th. Bishops Weaver and Dickson presiding. There will be one hundred or more preachers, and those officially connected with the conference, besides visitors to entertain.

We are now providing homes for these, and wish to say publicly that if there are families in other churches or those who have no church connections, who desire to assist us in their entertainment, if they will notify the undersigned or any member of our congregation of such desire we will be glad to recognize your kindness, and give you one or more as you may wish to entertain. A few already have made such a request, and others may desire to do so. We should like to know soon of your desires in the matter.

Very respectfully,
B. F. BOOTH, Pastor.
E. J. COLLINS, P. E.

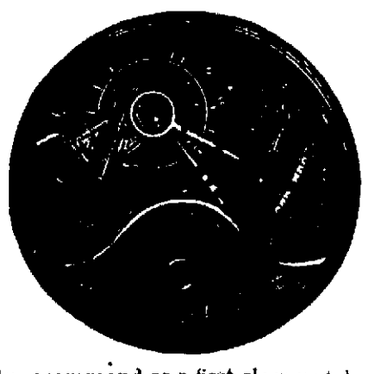
MAYOR'S COURT.

Robert McKinney got drunk and was given four days hard labor on Tuesday.

The case of George Squires charged with beating his adopted child, was dismissed Tuesday for want of sufficient evidence. The Mayor admonished him to be more careful in the future.

Mike Lung, locally famous because of his ownership of broken down horses and hard usage, was prosecuted on Friday by the Humane Society, charged with cruelly kicking his horse. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over, but subsequently changed his plea, and was fined ten dollars and costs, amounting to thirty-five dollars. The Humane Society is being congratulated for his excellent work.

C. F. VON KANEL,
WISHES TO
ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE
—OF—
MASSILLON AND VICINITY,
That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus  WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 West Main Street.

Sage's Grove.

Sage's Grove, near Huron, Ohio, one mile east of the W. & L. E. R. Depot and fronting on Lake Erie, is now open to the public and accommodations are ample for parties of every description; Sunday school picnics, church excursions, society gatherings and private pleasure parties may all be comfortably provided at this popular place of resort. Boating, swings, hammocks, croquet and bathing may all be indulged. The beach is one of the finest on the lake, and the well water is splendid. A fine steam yacht and innumerable sail boats can be enjoyed at any time. Persons wishing to camp out will find the place very attractive, and with every convenience close at hand. There is no better, safer, or more delightful resort in this locality than Sage's Grove. N. Wagner and Wm. Krapp are the proprietors, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant for those who visit the grove. Low rates will be made on the Wheeling R. R. to parties. Any one desiring further information can address the proprietors at Huron or Vermillion.

A Good Show.

Burr Robbins' menagerie and circus, which exhibited in Findlay, Tuesday, gave a first class entertainment, and all who were there have only words of praise in speaking of it. The slight of hand, balancing and other exhibitions of Prince Satsuma were astonishing, and elicited frequent applause. The clowns in the ring kept the audience in good humor and made some folks wish to see a circus with nothing but clowns, which, however, might be somewhat like a cup of tea with nothing but cream.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

GRIST MILL—A first-class seven run merchant and custom steam mill, one set Rolls for bran, situated in the heart of the city of Massillon, O. Good trade, good location, shipping facilities good by four railroads through the city. Address, I. N. Doxsee, postoffice box 185.

FARM OF 136 ACRES—A very desirable farm containing 136 acres, located in Tuscarawas county, one mile west of Stillwater Station, on the C., L. & W. Ry. A five-foot vein of coal underlies almost the entire farm. Will sell very cheap. For further information call on or address A. F. WORKS, No. 46 South Erie Street, Massillon, O. 6-3t

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSER—A first-class canvasser, gentleman preferred, to canvass Massillon, and the other towns and country of Stark county. A liberal commission will be paid.
Address, Lockbox 128, Massillon.

Announcements.

Please announce the name of JOHN L RAMEY as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of HENRY SHAFFER, of Alliance, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary election.

Please announce the name of CYRUS ZOLLARS, of Perry township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of HUGH D BROWN, of Bethlehem township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub-division of the Ninth Judicial District.

Please announce the name of Captain RICHARD B. CRAWFORD, of Massillon, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Over 100,000 Operations

Without a single failure to cure, in the treatment of Piles by the Brinkerhoff system. A *painless and permanent cure* guaranteed in every case. Call on Dr. A. E. Elliott at Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, August 12, 1886. Examination free. Remember the date. 6 2t

BOHSEMEEM SPICES are always reliable. Sold by leading grocers. 7-3t c o w

Balfour & Richards make to order and will rent tents of all kinds, and will manufacture awnings of all sizes. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

One pound best Baking Powder and a chance on a $75.00 Fine Cabinet Singer Sewing Machine given to every purchaser of $10.00 in goods from our grocery store. BRECKEL & BRIEDER.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

The Opera House programme for the season of 1886-87 will be published by Skinner & Weirich. It will be a first class amusement paper, issued weekly. It will be the official programme, and will be the only one permitted to be circulated in the Opera House. The prospectus will soon be issued, and advertisers who desire to reach the playgoers will find it an excellent medium.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GRACE GREENWOOD.

TALKS ABOUT ETNA'S LITTLE MOUNTAIN AND BAVARIA'S KING.

Sicily and Her Elemental Tragedies—The Superstitious People of Madrid—The Late Wagner-Mad Monarch—The Fairy Prince of the Nineteenth Century.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILAN, July 3, 1886.—Etna, so long in agonized labor, has brought forth, not a mouse, but actually a little mountain, which the Italian Alpine club, in session at Catania, has solemnly christened Monte Gemellaro. That great eruption, of exceptional length, volume and violence, was a horrible happening, sufficiently near to us to cause popular excitement, especially during the days and nights while Nicolosi, a town whose history is a series of destructions and reconstructions, was threatened with a final overwhelming, standing, as it were, at bay, with its awful enemy drawing slowly and steadily nigher and nigher. All watched at last with bated breath—some praying, some betting. Would the poor little city go under, or would it not? Devout Catholics had hope as soon as they heard that the bishop of Catania and a goodly number of priests had gone to the relief of the lava-beleaguered town, bearing the veil of St. Agatha, which, it is said, once saved Catania when similarly menaced. Hosts of pious Sicilians believe that the shaking of that bit of muslin in the face of the fiery torrent arrested it, and delivered Nicolosi.

Nicolosi and other menaced towns have escaped this time, thanks to St. Agatha; but a multitude of the poor peasants of the region round about, driven from their ruined homes and vineyards, have lost all their worldly possessions, in some cases life, in many cases reason. The correspondent of one of the Milan evening journals gave particularly vivid and sensational descriptions of the grandeurs and terrors of the eruption, and of the human tragedies attending it, so that for days we "supped on horrors."

Since Etna ceased from troubling, there has been the ghastly catastrophe of the sulphur mine of Naro, in which hundreds of poor miners perished through explosions, or in the flames and suffocating fumes—the "fire and brimstone," which, made of those yellow caverns, seem to the poor wretches who did not die speedily, the very ante-chambers of hell. Sicily seems this year to be the scene of these elemental tragedies, as Spain was last year, and as Ischia and Scio were a few years ago. Ah, we are so many and such restless creatures, we swarm soon the old earth, that it seems now and then to get impatient, and like some huge pachydermous animal to make a mad bolt, shake its skin and fling a lot of us off into the infinite void.

So many of these calamities have lately been visited upon Spain and its vicinity that the superstitious people of Madrid take them as solemn warnings, especially since their experience of a regular wild American cyclone, and are looking in pitiful alarm for the end of the world. It seems that, according to a tradition founded on a prophecy of old Nostradamus, that untoward event should come off in the year when St. Mark's day falls on Easter Sunday, and that of St. Antony on that of Pentecost, and that of St. George on Corpus Domino—all of which conjunctions occur in this year of our Lord. If there is really even to be such a day of conflagration and collapse as the Dies iræ of prophets and poets, we may take it that the mightiest volcanic eruptions and earthquakes but faintly foreshadow its horrors. Still fainter reminders are they of the stupendous work of the Creator in forming and reforming and transforming this round world of ours. Before time was, as we reckon it, the savage forces of nature had fought out on this planet their Titanic battles—the general war of lawless elements, which was to establish the general law of order. Then cavernous central depths yawned and drank in great seas; then tidal waves, that were like runaway seas, rushed from zone to zone and overswept continents; then mighty volcanic forces, fiery plowshares of God, cleft the granite crust of the earth and tossed up mountain ranges. All this we know, or think we do; but the thought of that troubled season of auld lang syne does not afflict us, for we know also that while these primordial convulsions endured, and the poor harassed globe struggled against, or by fire and flood, to establish hospitable, habitable conditions for "the coming man"—setting the scenes for the drama of human life—though tortured earth and sea might groan and moan, there were no trembling mortal witnesses of the conflict and the uproar, no sentient victims of the blind fury of the elements.

It is after all the human part played in these tragedies of physical nature which gives them not a crowning horror, but a grandeur beyond all that imagination can assign to chaotic shocks and throes, overturnings and subsidences. It is the sublimity of human woe. What unspeakable consternation must prevail in a volcanic region during a hard season of earthquakes. It is a nightmare of dreadful expectancy that the day never breaks upon—a shadow of misfortune and grief which no sun dissipates—the homelessness of poor wretches whom heaven itself seems to have ejected.

But does the greater always contain the less, or even balance it in this life? To the world about us, the heaving and rumbling and lava vomiting of Etna were of small account compared with the outcries and spasms of the French republic, over the Portuguese marriage, and the expulsion of the Pretenders—and what were the beggaring, the distraction or destruction of a few hundred peasants—what were cyclones let loose on and damaging a few cities, to the bankruptcy and despair of a king, to the whirlwind of madness which at last burst on the royal house of Wittelsbach and bore away its head. The excitement here, over this last event, was for a little time universal, though naturally the Italian loves not over much the Teuton, and certainly no event so ghastly, and at the same time so pathetic, has occurred among the royal folk of Europe since the death of the prince imperial. It is strange that it took this suicide, coupled with a probable homicide, to convince his subjects that the man just entombed as a grand monarch, with imposing pomps and much Latin, was not fit to rule over the stupidest beer-drinking, beer-thinking Bavarian peasants. He ought to have been deposed and quietly disposed of in some æsthetic Wagnerian mad house years ago. Indeed, from late revelations it seems that he ought to have been deposed before he was posed on the throne, as he gave indications of madness in his very childhood, once undertaking to put to death his little brother Otho, whom he called his "vassal," for some act of disobedience. The French and Italian journalists charge his insanity and consequent death to Wagnerism. But surely poor Richard has enough to answer for, in the untimely taking off of promising voices, without being charged with regicide.

The king was not only Wagner mad, but a lunatic. Music and moonlight intoxicated him as do wine and women the ordinary run of princes. He worshiped the moon as devoutly as did the ancient Carthagenians. In one of his marvelous palaces he had a large bedchamber three stories high, with a glazed roof, so that when lying awake—for the poor fellow was a great sufferer from insomnia—he could, of a bright night, behold his adored queen of heaven and her infinite starry court. There was something grand as well as weird in this arrangement. Happily, Louis II was utterly free from the follies of his grandfather or uncle, Louis I, also an art patron and a builder of grand palaces, but better known in history as the senile lover of Lola Montez, and also free from the gross vices which precipitated and rendered hopeless the madness of his brother Otho, the present make-believe king. Louis is declared to have been, in personal purity, a Sir Galahad, "cold and virginal, with an absolute horror of grossness and immodesty." He was one of God's innocents, rest his soul! The only women whom he could tolerate, of late years, were artists, and they only as artists. The wiles and coquetries of the prettiest and most charming of them were lost upon him, and if they attempted to take him by storm their defeat was disastrous.

It is related that one summer evening he honored a famous German prima donna by taking her for a solitary row on that tranquil and fatal lake of Starnberg. She sung for him an air from "Lohengrin" divinely. The king dropped the oars to listen the more intently, and so they floated in the moonlight by the shadowy, flowery shore. The singer, seeing that handsome, romantic and munificent monarch bending toward her, with tears of emotions in his eyes, mistook the emotion—saw, perhaps, diamonds in the tears—suddenly flung her arms lovingly round the royal neck, and thought she had him! But he instantly broke from her embrace, then lifting her high in his arms flung her into the lake, calmly commanding his servants, who were waiting on the shore, to "Fish out the lady," adding that she had "seemed to be too warm."

Poor Louis was several times on the eve of marriage, but always lost courage before coming in full view of the altar. Once it was a Russian princess, whose musical accomplishments captivated him. He hoped for a harmonious union—wedlock blessed of Wagner—but one day he left in the lady's hands a composition of his own, for her to study and be able to sing and play for him on his next visit. He called early the following day, all impatient for a pleasure so dear to an artist. The princess was not in her salon, but on the piano lay his song, rolled up and sealed with his royal seal, just as he had left it. He took it and his final leave, wounded to the heart as musician and monarch. Of "imagination all compact," King Louis was an executive poet, a practical idealist; he was that anachronism, a fairy prince in the Nineteenth century. His extravagances and eccentricities were of the romantic and legendary sort; his costly hanging gardens; the unheard of luxury of his bedchambers; his throne of gold and precious stones; his fantastic coaches and sledges; his banquets that came up through the floor; his masked servitors. The Bavarians, who denied his madness, ascribed his "peculiarities" to a severe early training from which he wildly reacted.

His mother, Maria of Prussia, a princess of strong mind and stronger will, insisted, they said, on his being educated with great simplicity and entire seclusion, without recreation, childish games or playmates. His father, Maximilian II, was commonplace enough, not a bit of a fairy prince. I saw him many years ago at Rome, when he was traveling for his health, under some transparent incognito. It was at a ball at the Doria palace. I remember him as a slight, pale, plain gentleman, who carried his head very erect and stiff, and did not on the whole look as though he found it particularly jolly to be a potentate. He was my first king, and I took that peculiar, stiff-necked bearing as the regular royal style, and not till since the tragical death of his son, when several family skeletons have come tumbling out of the royal closet, did I know that a certain spinal malady, which caused the neck to give way and the head to lop about in a most uncomfortable manner, compelled the poor king to wear under his white cravat a close collar of iron or steel. It is not safe to judge from appearances, neither is it wise to envy anybody. Some months after meeting the king I saw him again in Munich, at the opera, the first night after his return from his travels. He was accompanied by his wife, and I remember that the two walked over from the new palace, followed by only one gentleman and one lady of their household. The opera in that primitive time and quiet capital began before 7 and ended before 10. The royal pair were loyally cheered, and seemed to like it. The queen was dressed very simply in white, with a rich red crape shawl on her shoulders—worn three-cornered fashion—and a red rose in her hair, for all ornament, no jewels; yet she looked very pretty, very happy and very proud, as she stood up with the king to acknowledge the acclamations of their subjects. I must confess I envied her—not exactly her ailing and stiff-necked husband, but her royal state, her beauty, her popularity, even her becoming red shawl—but for many years past who has envied poor ex-Queen Maria, widowed and with two mad sons? And now who can wonder that she finds the problem of her troubled life too hard and wants to give it up and go into a convent.

I suppose that the final and irrefragable proofs of the poor king's dementia are known to most readers of American journals. Some of them bore that touch of the ludicrous which marks so often the most tragic and pathetic cases of insanity—such as the clause added to his orders (given to his valet or barber), for the execution of his ministry, that the much offending minister of finance should first be put to torture. Another was for the massacre of the medical commission, with the clause that each of those scientific old gentlemen was to be first deprived of an eye, for having seen what he should not have seen. One of his attendants was only allowed to appear before him with a seal upon his forehead, "as the sign of an imprisoned brain." If all royal officials having confined and constricted brains, should be compelled to thus decorate their brows—what "a corner" in sealing wax!

It is strange, the long suffering of loyalty. After years of wild extravagance and senseless prodigality, of misanthropic isolation and stupendous egoism, this man had plenty of subjects who loved him and blindly served him. Of course, most of those about him were mercenaries—living on his weakness and crazy bounty, like so many parasites swarming over a sick lion—but they were flunkies, as well, and really believed in his divine right to be "as mad as a March hare," should it so please his gracious majesty. After all, it was a question of money, not of national dignity or governmental decency. If the royal spendthrift's debts—amounting to only 113,000,000 marks—could have been paid, he might have been reigning and raving yet. It is true there was a discussion in the secret session of the state commission over the act of recognizing as sovereign the other royal incurable. Some members were for setting him quite aside—as God had done—arguing that it was unworthy of a reasonable people to go on acknowledging fealty to madmen; but the old sentiment of blind loyalty prevailed, and several grave old nobles waited on poor Prince Otho, and solemnly informed him that he was king of Bavaria. As, when he first found himself sequestered, he had, with a flash of divination, exclaimed: "Why do you shut me up? My brother is far more mad than I!" so now, after twenty years, he had an inspiration of reason, for he said: "Then we must cut down the army." That was all. He took up again the tangled thread of his unreal life and went on with his madness, while those self-stultified old gentlemen rose from their knees and backed out of the presence.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands**. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**, and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution**, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs**, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia**, and **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption**, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. **Sold by Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "Cold in the Head,"** and **Catarrhal Headache.** 50 cents.

Five Gold and Two Silver Medals,

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The superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and *never breaks.*

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TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

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"Please send me a package of Simmons Liver Regulator. I have suffered for five years with the sick headache and find it is the only thing that will give me relief. I freely recommend it for sick headache." Yours etc.,

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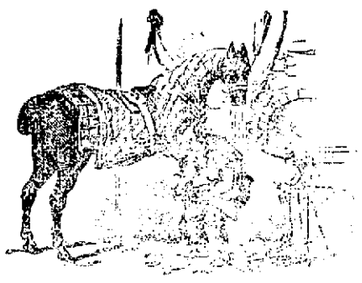

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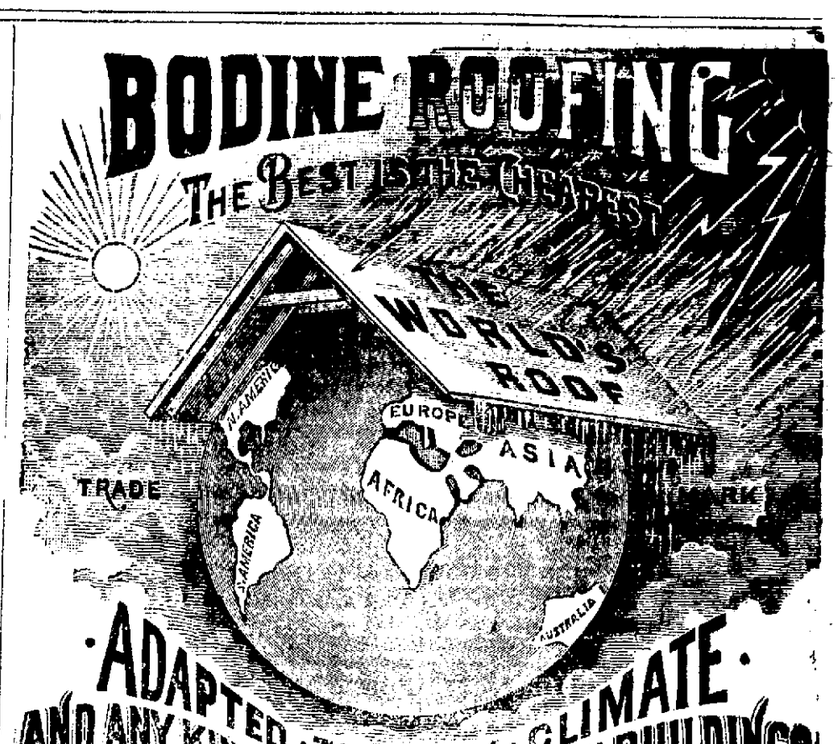

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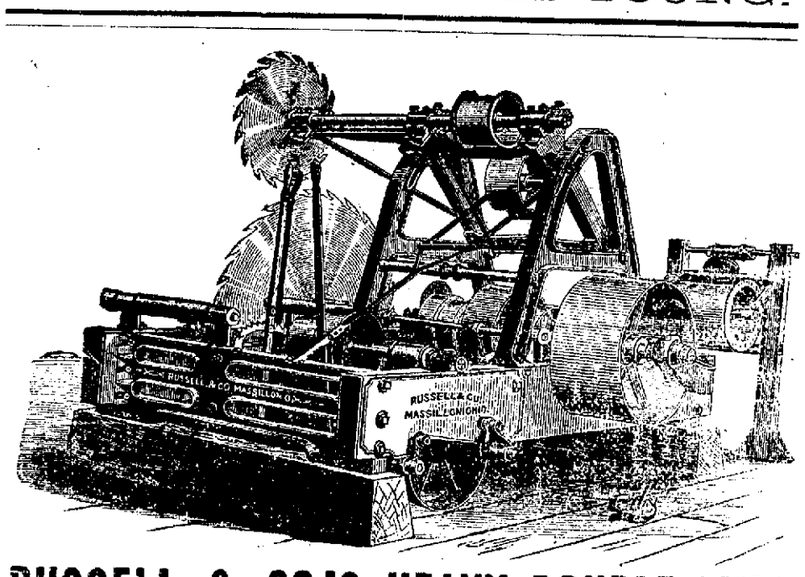

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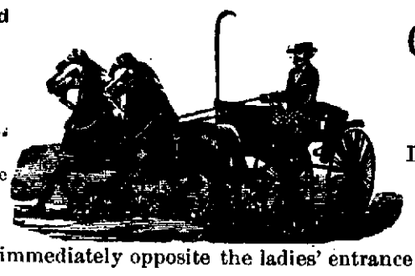

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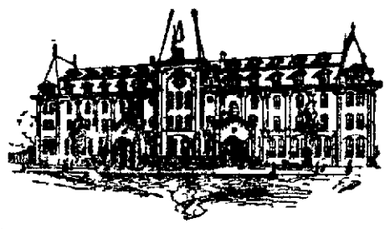
OUR INDIAN STUDENTS

AT THE HAMPTON COLLEGE—THEIR LIFE AND TRAINING.

Effect of Their Education—Indians as Pupils—The Labor System in Education. How the Little Indians Enjoy Themselves—A Wonderful Institution, Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

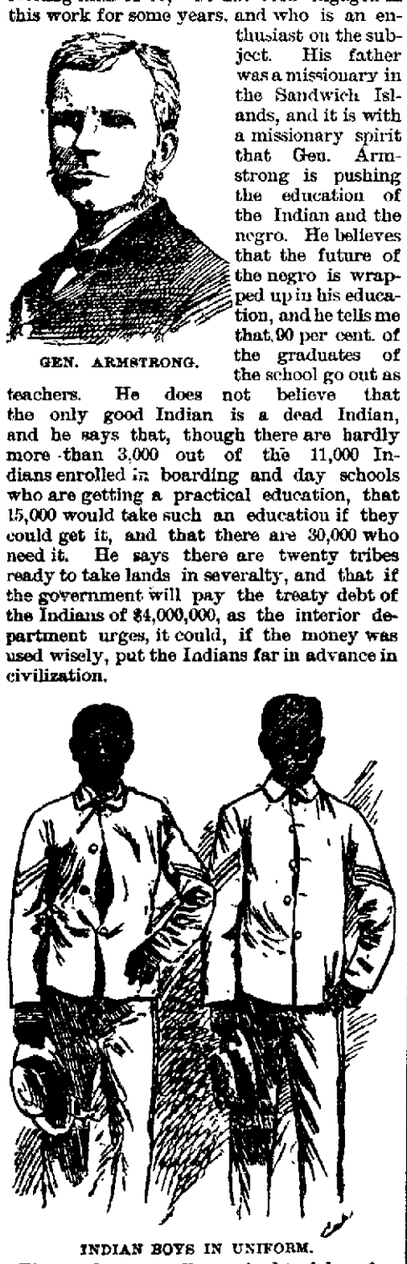
HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 2.—I am writing this letter on some of the most historic ground in America. Hampton, Va., is situated within a few miles of Old Point Comfort, around which rise the battlements of Fortress Monroe, the largest fortification in the United States. On the waters opposite me the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought, and on the ground where I now sit Capt. John Smith stopped in 1608 before he went up the James river to have his life saved by Pocahontas. A stone's throw from here Ben Butler established the first colored school in the United States, and it was here that he made his declaration that the negro was contraband of war. Just across Hampton roads, out of sight, is Norfolk, and between Hampton and that point lie the rip-raps, where Andrew Jackson used to go fishing with Amos Kendal, and where it was supposed President Tyler was going for a summer vacation when he slipped off to New York and married Julia Gardiner in one of the churches there.



VIRGINIA HALL.

During the late war Hampton was regarded by the freedmen as a city of refuge. With Ben Butler to back them, the colored people collected here from all quarters, and it is probably this fact that caused the foundation of a great colored educational institution at this point. A colored population of 2,000,000 lies within easy reach of Hampton, and about twenty years ago a school was opened here for colored scholars on a manual labor basis. This school has since developed into the noted Normal and Agricultural institute of Hampton, which now has buildings and lands valued at $400,000, and which gives tuition annually to about 500 colored people and 140 Indians. It has become one of the great institutions of the United States, and it is known from Maine to Georgia and from Oregon to Florida. It has graduated 500 colored students, of whom nine-tenths are doing well, and though it has been used as an Indian school for only about a decade, it has sent out 145 educated Indians, two-thirds of whom are now teachers, farmers, mechanics and laborers in the west. It is probably the cheapest college in the United States, and from its catalogue, which lies before me, I find that the cost of tuition is only $70 per year per student, that board costs $10 per month, and that the cost of clothing ranges from $20 to $50 a year. This tuition is paid by endowment or gifts of friends of the institution, so that the whole necessary part to the colored student who wishes an education is about $50 a year for clothing and $10 a month for board.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong is a straight, fine looking man of 50, who has been engaged in this work for some years, and who is an enthusiast on the subject. His father was a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, and it is with a missionary spirit that Gen. Armstrong is pushing the education of the Indian and the negro. He believes that the future of the negro is wrapped up in his education, and he tells me that 90 per cent. of the graduates of the school go out as teachers. He does not believe that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, and he says that, though there are hardly more than 3,000 out of the 11,000 Indians enrolled in boarding and day schools who are getting a practical education, that 15,000 would take such an education if they could get it, and that there are 30,000 who need it. He says there are twenty tribes ready to take lands in severalty, and that if the government will pay the treaty debt of the Indians of $4,000,000, as the interior department urges, it could, if the money was used wisely, put the Indians far in advance in civilization.



GEN. ARMSTRONG.

INDIAN BOYS IN UNIFORM.

The students are all required to labor for certain hours every day, but they have only an hour's work a day which they are not paid for. For all over this the school pays them from 5 to 8 cents an hour, and they have the chance of making from $4 to $5 a month at the trades which they learn here. The aim is to give them such an education as will enable them to make good citizens and good men and women, and they are taught, in addition to the usual branches of education, the use of tools and useful trades. The girls learn how to keep house, to cook, to wash, to nurse and to sew, and the boys have certain hours of work upon the farm, in the sawmill, the carpenter shop, the tin shop, the blacksmith shop and elsewhere. The institution is by no means a money making one. It is not managed as a speculation but as a great educational, and, in a manner, charitable, institution. It receives an appropriation from the state of Virginia and congress pays $167 a year for each Indian student being educated in it. The labor feature is a matter of education rather than for profit, and the students last year earned over $42,000.

The Indians and the negroes associate together here at Hampton, and the students are, as a class, fine looking, well-dressed fellows. I was much interested in the Indian scholars, and in company with a guide I made a tour of the school. The buildings are many, some of frame and some of stone and brick. Virginia hall, which was built by the Hampton singers, who, like the Fiske jubilee singers, traveled all over the country and gave concerts, is a fine French-roofed brick of about 190 feet front. One of its wings is 100 feet deep, and its cost must have run high into the thousands. The Indians here are dressed like the whites, and they live like civilized people. The Indian boys' cottage is called the "wigwam." Each Indian has a room to himself

A GROUP OF SIOUX INDIAN GIRLS.

fitted up with a washstand, a good, hard, clean bed, a chair and a table. I noted that many of them decorated their rooms with pictures, and that though the prints were poor the evidence of artistic taste was not lacking.

These Indians come from many different tribes and they speak languages widely different. When they first come the sign language, which is in common use among all the Indian tribes, was used by the students in instructing them as to various matters, and I give you a picture here of a Hampton student who is supposed to be telling two of his blanketed brothers, fresh from the frontier, how the white man's way is the better way for them.

ONE OF THE DORMITORIES.

Hampton is managed somewhat as a military school. The officers drill daily, and the scholars all have uniforms. The dark skinned officers wear their epaulettes with dignity, and I noted that the major, who was our guide, was greeted with a military salute wherever we went.

The Indians here of both sexes enjoy the life. The Indian boys cut their hair short and wear shoes instead of moccasins. They like American games, and play croquet, dominoes and checkers, delighting especially in looking at pictures and in reading when they become far enough advanced to do so. They try to help each other, and they have, in the wigwam, family prayers every night conducted by the boys, two taking part each night. One reads a verse from the Bible and the other makes a short prayer either in English or Indian, and then all sing a verse and repeat the Lord's prayer. These Indian students are great fellows for clubs. They have a half dozen different organizations made up of debating societies, literary societies, temperance societies, brothers' societies, etc. The Indian girls have also clubs, and every two weeks these clubs meet together and have social and literary entertainments. The Indian is much more of a social animal than he is given credit for, and under proper surroundings he develops a love for social amusements equal to that of the English.

AN INDIAN GIRL IN HER ROOM.

The Indians here, as a rule, work half of the day and study the other half. I entered a number of their class rooms, and heard them answer the questions propounded by the teachers. They were in the same classes with negro students, all dressed in blue uniforms, and I was told that the Indian learned more quickly, as a rule, than the negro. The Indian boys are straight, fine looking fellows, and they carry an independent air in their eye and in their walk. The most of those I heard talked English fairly well, though one was glum and would reply to none of the questions I asked him.

The Indian girls are, as a rule, not pretty. They are dressed plainly, and make good students. They learn easily all pertaining to housekeeping, and many of them make excellent cooks. Such as have gone out from Hampton have done well. Some are teachers, others are wives of Indians educating their husbands, and a great number have brought soap and water and good cooking in among the savages. Miss Helen W. Ludlow, one of the teachers of Hampton, who traveled lately throughout the west, visited most of the tribes where the Hampton students

THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

were, and she says out of the seventy-three students she saw only four who had gone back to the use of the blanket. This use of the blanket, instead of civilized clothing, is with the Indians the sign of advancement or retrogression. If you can get an Indian to wear civilized clothing half the battle has been won. His fellow Indians laugh at him when he goes home, and try to persuade him to take off the white man's clothing. If he sticks to them he is pretty sure to keep up with the other habits of civilization.

I was much interested in going through the various shops and in noting the Indians and the colored boys at their trades. The Huntingdon industrial works, the gift of the millionaire, C. P. Huntingdon, is an immense planing mill, which saws over 2,000,000 feet of pine logs every year. A number of boys were working in it as I entered, and I noted that some of their work was finely finished seats for a church which is being put up for the school.

In the girls' industrial department I found 54 girls sewing and mending, and some making clothes and shirts. This department turned out 2,577 pieces of work last year, and among its workers are 2 Indian boy tailors. In the household division 120 colored and 50 Indian girls take their turn in cooking lessons, and at the tables 40 boys are waiters and 14 are cooks. In the Indian training shop there are 17 boys using carpenter tools, 2 are learning painting, 5 tinning, and 4 harness making. Three young Indians are employed in the printing office, and the paper which is issued by the school contains articles and essays written by the students in almost every issue. The Indians make good shoemakers, and the shoe shops of Hampton are busy enough places to be located in Lynn. They turn out 800 pairs of shoes a year, and they do all the repairing for the students.

I noticed some harness made by the Indian boys here, and the work is excellent and as finely finished as you will find anywhere. In the engineer shop two Indians are at work, and these men are getting the training which will fit them for plumbing if it should happen that an Indian city should rise with modern improvements. There is a knitting department here at Hampton, at which the students make good wages; but the Indians do not take to this class of work, and the 10,000 dozen pairs of mittens which are turned out yearly are made by colored students.

I was much impressed with the scene at the dinner tables. All of the 700 students came in in an orderly manner, and all stood and sang a blessing over their meal in chorus. The forty waiters were all boys in white aprons, and the tables were small ones scattered throughout a big room. The boy at the head of the table helped out the dishes to the members of his table, and I noticed that the eating was done with as much decorum and etiquette as you will find at any ordinary family dinner table in America. The students seem to enjoy their meal, and they chatted together as they ate. There were many beautiful girls among the colored students, and not a few with faces so white and cauca-

LEARNING TO COOK.

sian-like in their features that only their association showed them to be of African origin.

During my whole visit to the school I did not hear a vulgar word or see an unbecoming action in any of the students. The class rooms showed much intelligent teaching, and the scholars of the upper classes will compare very favorably with those of some of the white colleges which I have visited. The Hampton school has proved that the Indian and negro are susceptible of a high order of education, and the hundreds of graduates which this school turns out yearly cannot but be of great influence in civilizing the races to which they respectively belong.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Will Hubbard Kernan Stands Up in Their Defense.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—There is one large, luxuriant falsehood that I would like to see knocked in the head. It is a falsehood that has been repeated so often in the press and pulpit, in current literature and conversation, that the universal public has come to look upon it as a

Glittering, Gospel

Truth—unquestioned and unquestionable. It is a pompous lie—a patriotic lie, withal, and it parades itself ceremoniously in all seasons and in all conjunctures. I allude to the

Superb and Scalloped

Assertion that gallantry to womanhood is a second nature with the average American—an assertion that insults our intelligence when we consider the facts of the case; when we consider that he denies woman the rights of citizenship; takes her into custody if she tries to vote; taxes her property while depriving her of representation; pays her lower wages by one-third than he pays employes of his own sex, and manifests the outrageous injustice of a slave-master in all his deeds and dealings with the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the race.

Don't think that I intend to indite a woman suffrage article, now and here, for I don't. The average brain of the period is hardly prepared for an article of that kind. The average brain of the period is still warped and twisted by the

Hates, Prejudices and Bigotries

Of a black, barbaric past, and I, for one, don't propose to preach a reform which the majority of both sexes are constitutionally unable to comprehend. I am not heroic enough to throw my life away on a desperately hopeless task like that. I simply propose to show that the American male in his treatment of the female is just as

Mean, Contemptible and Cruel

As the male of any other so-styled civilized race or realm, and shall use his treatment of the mother-in-law as an illustration

Whenever a man thinks he is just a bit the wittiest fellow of his acquaintance he forthwith begins to make jokes anent the mother-in-law. He pictures her as a

Grim, Growling, Rude, Raspy

Hag, whose life is devoted to creating discord in the homes of her married children, and whose death would be a just cause for wild, hilarious delight on the part of her sons-in-law. He caricatures her in this manner, because, and only because, he looks down upon the weaker sex—considers woman as an inferior creature, made to be the

Toy or Thrall

Of man. He never makes the father-in-law a subject of sport, pasquinade or jeer. Oh, no! The father-in-law is a big, healthy he creature—a sex aristocrat—and is perfectly able to take care of himself. But the mother-in-law is only a woman—is weak, helpless—belongs to a sex that has been in servitude for centuries, and is, therefore, a legitimate target for the attack of every arrant coward that comes along.

That papers publish the low, unmanly jibes and jests of the writings in question, is one of the many reasons why I frequently blush red for my profession.

The man who lampoons a mother-in-law, or who buys such lampoon in his paper, thereby insults his own mother—insults her who went through the valley of the shadow of death that he might live—who agonized for him, and her best years in his behalf, [illegible] go through flood and flame to save

[illegible] ever thinks of all this? I [illegible] think of it, whether the [illegible] husband? I wonder if he [illegible] deliberately look at her [illegible] hair, the tender look in [illegible] and then mock at her by

[illegible] of that doubt I gladly [illegible] until womanhood is [illegible] than it enjoys to- [illegible] no more of the assertion [illegible] second nature with the [illegible] I want to hear no more [illegible] of respect springs [illegible].

[illegible]'s thoughtful of the [illegible]-ticularly of the weak.

GEORGE HUBBARD KERNAN.

ONE OF OUR WRITERS.

[illegible] Carpenter, Otherwise the Well-Known "Carp."

[Special Correspondence.]

[illegible] ay, 2.—The letters from "Frank George," with [illegible] have been familiar for [illegible] written by the chief of the [illegible] The Cleveland Leader, the [illegible]." His name is Frank

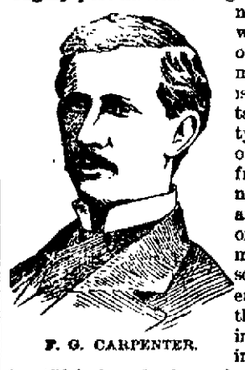
Until recently his letters [illegible] signed "Carp," while [illegible] The American Press [illegible] written over the name of [illegible] recently it was borne in [illegible] that, so far as he knew, [illegible] to live and but one pen to [illegible] folly to divide his writing [illegible] names, neither of which [illegible] properly. He decided to [illegible] with his own name—an ex- [illegible] for many reasons.

[illegible]'s work has been read [illegible] or copied more exten- [illegible] it is generally called a [illegible]-ually a convenient term [illegible] y; but he is much bet- [illegible] interesting one. Instead [illegible] the hackneyed subjects of [illegible], which are written to [illegible] wearmess, he finds hun- [illegible] to talk about which the [illegible] he tells them so simply, [illegible] that his readers are always [illegible] never is.

[illegible] keeping thoroughly posted [illegible] so excellent that it should [illegible] very journalist who values [illegible] as economy of time, and [illegible] om overburdening his mem- [illegible]ve wondered how Mr. Carpen- [illegible] to always have every public [illegible] at the instant command of his [illegible] by means of a phenomenal [illegible] he does this, but by an admir- [illegible] of newspaper filing. He looks [illegible] spapers and marks everything [illegible] prominent, or likely to be [illegible] man, or any important [illegible] rk clips them out and files them [illegible], correctly labeling every one.

[illegible] Mr. Carpenter's wife goes care- [illegible] the envelope, rejecting all un- [illegible] atter and seeing that everything [illegible] d that should be.

[illegible] ter's collection of envelopes is a [illegible] any of the times, far more con- [illegible] than any ordinary newspaper file [illegible] When he wants to interview a [illegible] he looks through the envelope [illegible] containing the published accounts of him and goes forth to meet him as well posted about said man's life as the man himself. When something happens that recalls some past event he can turn to the envelope containing the accounts of it, and in half an hour thoroughly post himself in regard to it. He does no telegraphic work; that he turns over to another man. His writing is all done by dictation. An expert type writer is at his office every day from 9 o'clock until noon. He dictates and she plays it out on the keys. This makes his manuscript a joy to printers, and saves him the fatigue of writing. After dictating all the forenoon he still feels as fresh as when he began, which would not be the case if he had written his letter himself. His letters average about 2,000 words each.



F. G. CARPENTER.

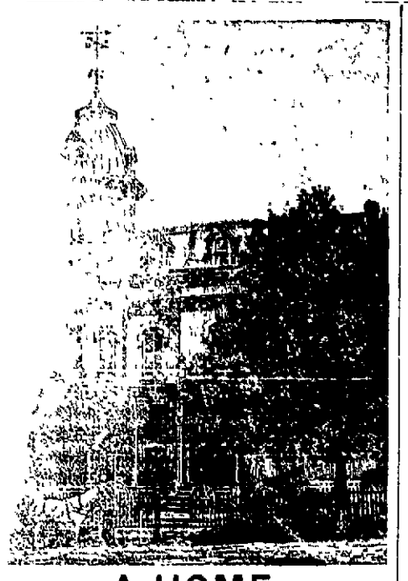
In appearance Mr. Carpenter is far from robust. Tall, slight and narrow across the shoulders, his physique is not of the kind that could bear much strain. His intellectual strength and brightness are shown in his eyes, which are singularly clear and deep. His hair has a strong inclination toward the old-fashioned red. In conversation he is entertaining and pleasing, but always modest. He is a Mansfield, O., boy. Born there in 1855, he is now 31 years old. He was graduated from the Wooster (O.) university in 1877. The energy and enterprise which distinguish him now in his career manifested themselves in a journalistic venture before he was fairly launched from the doors of the university. On the day of his graduation he published a paper giving an account of the graduating exercises, and from the one issue made $287.

After leaving the university he studied law for a year, and then became the Columbus correspondent of The Cleveland Leader, until the campaign of 1880. At the same time he was also a correspondent of The Times, of Cincinnati, and of The Volksblatt, the late Mr. Hassaurek's paper.

Mr. Carpenter greatly overworked during the campaign of 1880, and suffered from ill-health during the two following years. In 1881 he traveled in Europe and Egypt. In November of '82 he located in Washington as The Leader's correspondent. He owns a house there, and with his wife and child makes it his permanent abiding place and continuing city. He will go abroad during the latter part of the present summer for a few weeks of recreation.

Though such a successful correspondent, Mr. Carpenter is something more than a news writer. His literary contributions to the magazines are as popular as his newspaper letters, though by no means frequent. His numerous journalistic duties prevent him from doing much literary work.

GERTRUDE GARRISON.



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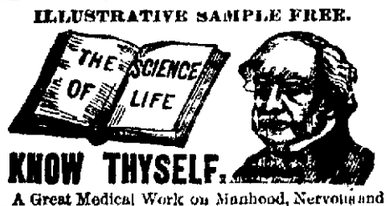

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A large lot fronting on West Main street.

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"Spent Fifty Dollars
In doctoring for rheumatism, before I tried *Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* Used a 50-cent bottle of this medicine, and got out in one week. For burns and sprains it is excellent." Jas. Durham, East Pembroke, N. Y.

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You Can Depend On It.
"For severe Toothache and Neuralgia of the head, I used *Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* This is certainly the best thing I ever knew for the relief of pain of any kind. The house is never without it." Mrs. A. M. Frank, 177 Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

106
Speaks Right Up.
"Have tried *Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for croup and colds, and find it the best remedy I have ever used in my family." Wm. Kay, 510 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

30
Worked Wonders.
"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold, and pain in her lungs. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours.* One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Pinckney, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

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and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

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BROOKFIELD.

Our Correspondent Tells of Two Accidents—The People Want to be Massilonians.

Miss Mary Kroft spent the past week with Canton friends.

Samuel Lyons was a delegate to the Prohibition State convention.

Frank Ralston was rusticating among old friends during last week.

Mrs. Dr. Putman, of Justus, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Gardner, on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Eva Hamilton, of Windsor, Ashtabula county, is spending her vacation in town, the guest of Widow Lyons.

Misses Retta and Olivia Kress, with their little brother, Alexander, of Canton, are the guests of the Kroft family.

The Republicans and Democrats of this township will hold their primary elections in the town hall on Saturday, the 7th inst.

Messrs. Lyons and Shuler are drilling for coal on the Lyons farm, northwest of town, for the West Massillon Coal Company.

On Saturday last the G. A. G.'s played a return game with the club from Myers' school district. The home club won an easy victory, with an average score of nearly 7 to 1. We would like to see a game between the High School nine, of Massillon, and the G. A. G.'s.

On last Friday evening while Joseph McClelland and Elmer Oberlin, two young men residing about five miles southwest of here, were driving through town their horse took fright at some object in the road, running them off the Brantd culvert, upsetting the buggy and throwing them out. Fortunately, they escaped with a few bruises, but considerable damage was done to buggy and harness.

John Blantz, a miner residing in town, had a very narrow escape from a fatal accident while working in the Elton mine on Wednesday of last week. A stone weighing about two tons fell from the roof, catching one of his legs and cutting and bruising it to a considerable extent. Doubtless had the stone fallen upon his body he would have been instantly killed. Dr. Gardner rendered the necessary surgical aid, and the injured man will soon be able to be about.

Proceedings were commenced one day last week against our two saloon keepers by Deputy Treasurer Reed to collect the tax imposed by the Dow liquor law. Accompanying him was the attorney of the Saloon Keepers' Association, John C. Garrett. The goods levied upon were promptly replevined by the constable, and bond was given for the same before Esquire Walters. These two belong to the association of saloon keepers who have combined to resist the payment of the tax until its constitutionality is proven by the supreme court.

Mr. Clark Gaddis, residing in the east end, had a most wonderful escape from an instant death on last Saturday evening. About 9 o'clock he, with two other gentlemen, was walking down the C., L. & W. R. R. at Massillon, and when about a mile below the city they met the north-bound coal train. Mr. Gaddis attempted to cross the track, not thinking that the engine was as close as it really was, when the cross beam to which the cowcatcher is attached struck him in the side, throwing him about fifteen feet from the track, fracturing three ribs, lacerating his right arm, cutting and bruising his face and producing serious, if not fatal, internal injuries. He was removed to the passenger depot of the C., L & W. Road, where the company's surgeon attended to him, after which he was brought to his home. Although at this writing in a critical condition, hopes are entertained for his recovery.

No further developments have been made regarding the annexation of this town to Massillon. We have spoken to several of our citizens who highly endorse the proposition. Our present tax is nine mills on the dollar. The total tax of Massillon is twenty-three mills, which, if we were to become a part of Massillon, would increase our tax to twenty-one mills, for which we would receive police protection, have our sidewalks and streets placed in better condition, have sewerage and electric lights, and should the Dow liquor tax law be declared constitutional by the supreme court we would have prohibition, which would be of great benefit to the town. Our land would increase in value from fifty to one hundred per cent., and a more ready sale would be found for it. The city of Massillon is free from debt, which would not, through us, be liable to an increase of taxation. We would like to see an interest taken in the matter by our citizens and a movement placed on foot by which we could ascertain whether or not it would be possible to become a part of Massillon.

NAVARRE.

The Carrie Stanley Company came back and stayed with us three nights of this week.

Professor Weimer and family are spending the week among Beach City friends.

Miss Kate Ricksecker, of Canton, was the guest of Miss Emma Ricksecker, the forepart of the week.

The meeting held in Ferson's woods southwest of Justus, last Sunday, was a source of attraction to numerous Navarreites.

Our landlord Sheppey was charged with outraging the person of Miss Comming, his cook, and was taken to Canton last Sunday, for safe keeping.

A quack doctor gave us a free concert and sold his unexcelled-by-any-in-the-world worm-medicine, before the Navarre House, Monday evening.

Emile Converse and E. G. Pocock are small men in stature, but they think themselves much taller since being presented with a brand new boy apiece.

J. W. Gillam, who has been attending school at Ada, O., for some months past, is again among us, and will teach one of our "rural district" schools.

Peter Reed, who left for Brazil, Ind., the first part of last week, writes back that he has secured work, but, not satisfied with his surroundings, will proceed still farther west.

From all points the church may be heard to raise the cry for proper observance of Sunday. When Cottage Grove induced Sunday picnicers to spend the day there, the papers gave them hark. When Congress Lake advertised her Sunday attraction, the church looked upon it with contempt; but when the authorities ran an excursion to Orrville, to benefit the camp meeting, on Sunday, not a word was said. And no matter how large the proceeds of a Sunday gate collection at such a meeting may be, it only meets admiration and applause. If it is proper for the church to hold out inducements for Sunday excursions, and sanction the action, it is also in place for resorts to "go and do likewise." Is it right for churches to hold wood meetings, and run excursions, and have big dinners in groves on Sunday? Some one please answer.

CHAPMAN.

Lawrence Township Trustees Have a Law Suit on Hand—Mining Matters of Interest.

E. W. Dehoff spent a few days with friends at Canton last week.

John Pollock and John Mossop (No. 1), of North Lawrence, were here last Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. H. Currie and Mrs. Jas. F. Miller visited relatives at Navarre one day last week.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, but the Sheffield hole at Chapman would not yield natural gas."—*Repository.*

The sudden disappearance from our midst of one of our young men has caused not a little excitement.

As the Republican primary draws near candidates begin to hunt up their friends. Saturday will allow several of them to take a rest.

President McBride has several calls to address meetings of laboring men on the 21st of this month, but Glen Roy, of Jackson county, will get him.

A one hundred-yard dash is to be run on Lakeview course next Saturday between Julius, the colored sprinter, of Canton, and an unknown, for $100 a side.

The five-mile jog announced in our last failed to materialize. Rosenberg thought he wasn't in a fit condition to run, so the race was declared off for the time being.

The 1st of August found nearly all of our miners at work, but they were all idle on the 2d, with the exception of the West Massillon mine, which is running every day this month to its full capacity. This company undoubtedly has the inside track for contracts this year.

Suit has been brought against our township trustees by George Donneworth, a supervisor, for $135 to cover expenses for a law suit for placing a culvert in a certain part of a road. It seems to be a complicated affair, and opinion runs high on both sides. The trustees will give the matter a thorough test.

'Tis true, 'tis pity, but the *Repository* is off. There is no Sheffield hole at Chapman. By referring to your geography you will find that Sheffield is located in Lorain county. It isn't necessary for Chapman to bore for natural gas, for we have an abundance of that article walking around here every day (politicians).

The Blaine and Sippo mines worked about five days during the month of July. The Youngstown is doing some better. The reputation of the old Youngstown Coal Company for placing a good article of coal on the market, and of being prompt in all their payments, promises to be continued by their successors. The old name will be retained, and will also also apply to the old Clark mine. The repairs of the big pump at the latter mine have been unavoidably delayed, but, barring accidents, it will be put in operation this week. The best time for getting the water out of this mine is fast slipping by, and it is possible that a freshet may overtake them even now before they have things secured. The motto, "make hay while the sun shines," should be adhered to.

[Continued from 1st page.]

with the form in which it passed the senate, are as follows:

Increases—Harbor at Wilmington, N. C., from $56,250 to $75,000; Red river, Arkansas, from $71,250 to $75,000; Mississippi river, from head of passes to the mouth of the Ohio, from $1,687,500 to $2,000,000; for the examination and survey of the South passes, from $3,750 to $5,000; general surveys of the Mississippi river, $18,750 to $30,000; Sandy bay harbor of refuge, Massachusetts, $75,000 to $100,000; St. Mary river, Michigan, $112,500 to $150,000; James river, Virginia, $75,000 to $112,500; Arkansas river, Arkansas, $ 6,250 to $75,000; general surveys, $75,000 to $100,000.

In addition all items of appropriation which were contained in the bill reported to the senate by the senate committee, and which amount to not more than $20,000 each, and which by the senate amendments were reduced 25 per cent., are restored to their original amount.

Decreases are as follows: Sturgeon Bay canal, from $112,500 to $5,000; Portage Lake canal, $262,500 to $10,000; Hennepin canal, $225,000 to $15,000. With respect to each of these three projects the secretary of war is authorized and directed to appoint a board of three engineers from the United States army, who shall examine the canals and their relation to commerce, and consider their value and all other matters connected with their usefulness for navigation, and who shall give information as to the expediency of the work and desirability of the improvement. The secretary is required to transmit the reports of these boards to congress at the next session, together with his views and those of the chief of engineers thereon. The provisions for New York harbor and the Potomac flats remain as they passed the senate, the New York harbor appropriation being $750,000 and that for the Potomac flats $375,000. The bill appropriates $14,473,900, which is $668,300 less than the house bill and $357,507 more than the senate bill.

House.

JULY 29.—In the house, to-day, a senate bill was passed increasing to $61,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Oxford, Miss.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Cobb, Van Eaton, and Payson conferrees on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill.

Mr. Holman, from the conference committee on the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, reported a continued disagreement. Mr. Holman said that a substantial agreement had been reached on the clause increasing the appropriation for internal revenue employes and making an appropriation for the collection of statistics in regard to marriage and divorce. This narrowed the disagreement down to the one item of senators' clerks, and upon this the senate was firm. He moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the amendment.

After debate the motion was agreed to—yeas 143, nays 93. A further conference was ordered on the remaining points of difference.

Several amendments to the sundry civil bill were concurred in and another conference was ordered.

Mr. Holman submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

JULY 29.—A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Tex.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair) upon the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. There was no opposition made to the recommendations of the committee on appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The house subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole, and a conference was ordered, Mr. Buras, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. McComas being appointed conferrees.

Several pension cases were called up and an effort made to lay them aside for the inter-state commerce bill. It was finally agreed that the pension bills should have precedence.

The house this evening passed about twenty-five private bills without serious objection, and at 11 o'clock adjourned.

JULY 30.—In the house an attempt to pass over the president's veto pension bills for the relief of Mrs. General Hunter and Mary Anderson was defeated.

Having disposed of other vetoed private pension bills upon its calendar, the house, in accordance with an agreement made yesterday, resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 159, nays 54—and the question recurred on the substitute (the Reagan bill) to the senate bill (the Cullom bill). The substitute was agreed to—yeas 133, nays 104.

Mr. Baker moved to commit the bill to the committee on commerce, with instructions to report it back amended by the substitution of the senate bill. Lost—yeas 70, nays 158.

The senate bill, as amended by the adoption of the Reagan substitute, was then passed—yeas 189, nays 41—and a conference was requested.

JULY 31.—In the house Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution extending until Aug 10 the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the government. He asked for its immediate consideration, but Mr. Hiscock objected, and the resolution was not received.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Reagan, Crisp, and Weaver, of Nebraska, as conferrees on the interstate commerce bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrison the senate amendment to the surplus joint resolution was non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

The speaker appointed Mr. Morrison, Mr. Breckinridge, and Mr. Hiscock as conferrees.

The house declined to accept the conference report on the river and harbor bill and new conferrees were appointed.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the fortification appropriation bill with senate amendments, with a recommendation that all the amendments be non-concurred in.

Mr. Butterworth moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the amendment establishing a plant at the Frankfort arsenal, Philadelphia.

Pending action the house adjourned.

AUG. 2.—In the house, this morning, Mr. Randall, from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported a disagreement.

After a sharp debate on the senate's Yellowstone park amendment the conference report was agreed to, and a further conference was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Randall a joint resolution was passed extending until Aug. 5 the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the government.

A long discussion ensued on the mock congratulatory resolution introduced by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Scott offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information respecting the coinage of the standard silver dollar. Referred.

Mr. Atkinson introduced a bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by corporations. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Payson the rules were suspended, and the house, by a vote of yeas 167, nays 51, passed with a verbal amendment the senate bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm or leg in the service.

The house then adjourned.

AUG. 3.—The speaker to-day laid before the house the president's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill, and it was read and referred to the committee on ways and means. Also, a message from the president transmitting the papers in the Cutting case, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Burnes submitted the conference report upon the deficiency appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Morrison submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill. The reading of the report consumed nearly an hour, and as 5 o'clock was near at hand Mr. Holman wished its consideration to go over until to-morrow, saying that the increased appropriations for the salaries of officers were unexplained.

Mr. Randall replied that most of the officers whose salaries were increased were in the land office.

The report was then agreed to—yeas 126, nays 26—and the house adjourned.

Here and There.

John Danner, of Canton, is the Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district.

The Salem *Era* is wondering why it is that only $2,400 worth of buggies and carriages have been returned by the assessors.

It is now Canton's turn and she is howling because the pretty city of Sandusky secured the Soldier's Home. The Mansfield *News* must be enjoying her discomfiture.

The Canton *Democrat* thinks the Prohibitionists fell in love with it during the convention. Now, if we were quite sure of it, there would be no difficulty in believing just what kind of folks the Prohibitionists are.

The Alliance *Leader* says the present Legislature has been more extravagant than the dear departed one by one million dollars, and the *Leader* proves it. Figures never lie, but then they are said to be susceptible of manipulation.

F. R. Yager, a correspondent of the Alliance *Standard* described a very common fight, whereupon one of the combatants sued him for libel. The extent of his wounded feelings can be imagined as a tip of fifty dollars from the frightened Yager calmed him.

The Elyria *Telephone* carried on at a great rate crying before it was hurt, because the Salvation Army was coming to town. Now the *Telephone* means well, but the opinion is, that secretly it was just aching to have them come and liven the place up a bit. The Army came and was not so terrible after all. Massillon's experience is that the bigger the army corps here gets, the less our policemen have to do, and that is about the way of it all over. It is fashionable to poke fun at the Army.

The new Soldiers and Sailors Home will be at Sandusky, such being the decision of the board. We were a little late to enter the field otherwise the result might have been different. Canton has received a blow by finding that it requires a hundred thousand dollars to make people believe that it is the most remarkable point in Ohio. The statement that the people of one section of the State care because they have been ignored is all bosh. Nobody beyond the confines of the fortunate town has any interest in the location.

The Prohibition Convention.

CANTON, O., July 29.—The Ohio Prohibition convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, the Rev. H. R. Smith, of Morrow county; School Commissioner, the Rev. L. N. Hagood, colored, of Cincinnati. Supreme Judge, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; Clerk of the Supreme Court, H. J. May, of Hardin; Board of Public Works, Abraham Teachout, of Cleveland. There was no contest for nominations, the struggle being over the adoption of a platform. As finally agreed upon, it condemns the liquor traffic in the usual style and denounces any regulations by tax or license. Nevertheless the local option features of the Dow law are indorsed. Woman suffrage is commended and the submission of an amendment advised. Better laws for the regulation of divorce and marriage and for the protection of young girls are demanded. The platform says further:

We oppose frequent or violent changes in the tariff. We gratefully recognize and would amply reward the self sacrificing services of the Nation's soldiers and sailors and regard the establishment of a saloon in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton as a National disgrace. We denounce the frauds of Precinct A, Fourth Ward, Cincinnati, by which four Democratic Senators secured seats in the Ohio Senate and the seating of four Republicans by a minority of Republican Senators.

There was a vigorous fight against adoption of the platform by radical devotees of woman suffrage. Several resolutions were presented asking the direct indorsement of female suffrage, but they were voted down on the advice of Leonard and other leaders. Mr. Smith was nominated to head the ticket, because while a Republican legislator, he proposed the Smith Sunday law, which has never been observed. Hagood, the colored nominee, is the brightest man on the ticket.

The Circus in Town.

Burr Robbins' great consolidated circus arrived in town at an early hour this morning. The parade through the streets took place at 10 o'clock, and was by all odds the finest display of the kind in all respects ever made in Norwalk. It was admired and praised by the vast throng of people who stood on the streets and saw it. The spread of canvas was extensive, and the people about the show were gentlemanly in deportment, giving out, all in all, a most favorable impression. Where this circus has been, the papers say it has filled its promoises and is worthy of the patronage of those who go to such exhibitions.—*Norwalk (O.) Reflector.*

Political Points.

Republican newspapers, particularly in Ohio, are giving Francis Murphy their blessing and a boom because he claims to have received 60,000 signers since September, all gained by "non-partisan gospel temperance work," in which politics were never mentioned. This, the Republican papers say is very much better than trying to make men temperate by a prohibition party.—*N. Y Sun.*

Amen!

Of all the silly fools extant the fellow that on seeing a cat jump, or a long-haired man on the sidewalk, and bellows, "there is an item for you," is the silliest. Of course a newspaper man never sees anything, it is not his business.—*American.*

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 5-44t-o-p-nr-t-c-or-1mf

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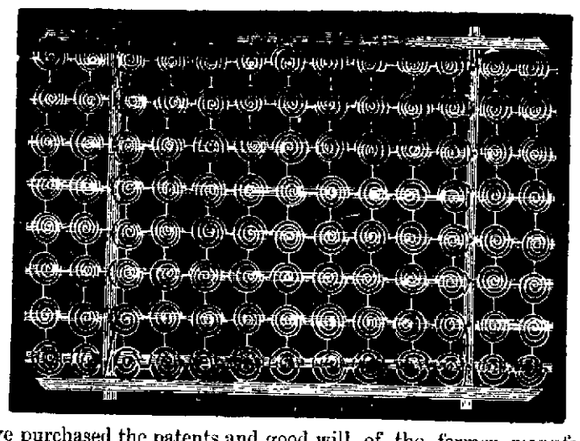
AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

Nov. 14-1yr

W. B MAYER,

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The Brinkerhoff System.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Dear Sir:

I was cured by the Brinkerhoff system five or six years ago and I am as sound to-day as any man on earth so far as Piles are concerned. I have never had a symptom of them since and I cannot say enough for the treatment. I never paid out any money that I received more benefit from than from what I paid for the treatment. It has cured lots of people here that are all right yet, and the system is a genuine thing and no humbug.

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Ottawa, O., July 14, 1886. JOHN CORTRIGHT, Grocer.

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June12-

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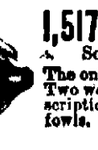

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